The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. II NO. 143 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th June	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th "	*Arabia ..	6000	.... ..	..
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th "	China ..	8000	.... ..	..
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	.... ..	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	.... ..	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	.... ..	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	.... ..	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	.... ..	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st "	China* ..	8000	.... ..	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	.... ..	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	.... ..	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
5th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.... ..	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Yusen Maru	T. Terada	8785	30th May	15th June
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd "	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3908	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasemi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Benares *	A&C	6981	..	23rd June.
City of Manchester	A&C	5557	..	3rd July.
City of Colombo†	B.....	5937	..	11th July.
City of Paris ...	A&C	9233	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ...	A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6875	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	7696	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5557	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept
City of Marseilles† ..	8800	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct..
City of Glasgow * ..	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9231	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall¶ †	5320	7th. Nov.	16th. Nov	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool.....	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	909	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4,500 15th July 1914.
S.S. "Umona"* 5,500 10th August 1914.
*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a baulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 18th June 9 a.m., Direct
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 19th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†JELUNGA.....5206....	Thursday	25th June.
*PENDUA.....3305	,,	9th July
†PENTAKOTA 3418	,,	23rd July
‡PALAMCOTTA.....3413.....	,,	6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th June 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja.
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug 1914
Macedonia	5621	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	596	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	907
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	148	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and shorter periods of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

T. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun		Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)		London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow		Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong		Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe		New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Just Re-opened after May Vacation. Enrolment daily. 80, Esplanade Road. 2920

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

ENGLISH FIRM, Manufacturing Malt Extract Products require a reliable firm in Bombay as Agents. Address to Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2927

WANTED—Three or four first-class Polo ponies, up to weight, reasonable prices.

POLO SECRETARY,
2040 Guides, Mardan.

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.—WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, Rajputana, a fully qualified, experienced FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters. Must have experience in giving chloroform. Hindu preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, Mewar, Udaipur, Rajputana. 2044

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only these having practical experience need apply direct to the U/S.

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE,
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar, 9th June, 1914. 2122

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charge of an electrical power station.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.

WYNNE SAYER,
Assistant to the Agri. Adviser to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E6
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. He must write a good hand. Apply to Box No. 675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2714

WANTED for High School qualified LADY TEACHERS for lower classes also CLERK. Apply to Box No. 668 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2912

WANTED CANVASSERS for Door-name-plates. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Opp. Mahomedi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2943

EUROPEAN—Qualified Civil Engineer desires partnership in an Architect's Engineer's or Contractor's business. Indians not objected to. Apply to Box No. 676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2945

WANTED a smart reliable man as ABDAR in 13th Lancers Mess. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Lancers Risalpur, N. W. F. P. Good pay will be given to a capable man. 2945

WANTED a PARSI GRADUATE by a Mercantile Firm for service out of Bombay. One with business experience preferred. Apply to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2916

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED PUPILS for the violin, Mandoline, Banjo & Piano. Lady Teacher. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 672, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2929

WANTED SITUATION as a MANAGING CLERK in an Attorney's office, by an young energetic Hindu, well up in law, and having ten year's experience of several offices. Please refer to Box No. 670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2918

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and Line Inspectors European or Eurasian also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED.—A FINANCIER or PARTNER wwith a Capiptal of Rs. 15,000 willing to invest same in Mining and Engineering firm. Good profits. Parsees preferred. No Brokers need apply. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2938

WANTED—CANVASSERS on liberal salary. Apply personally to MANAGER, Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., opposite Medical College Hostel Parel road. 2833.

WANTED a Demonstrator in Biology, to commence work on July 20th. Must be specially strong either in Botany or in Zoology. Salary Rs. 150 p. m., with Provident Fund benefits.—Apply before June 30th, with copies of testimonials, to—

PRINCIPAL,
2041 Canning College, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P., from July 15th, 1914, a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 50—5—60 per month, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.

Applicants should apply with copies of testimonials to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Raipur. 2046

WANTED, for the Municipal Board Girls' Schools, Amritsar, LADY SUPERINTENDENT. None but duly qualified Europeans, who should also be well versed in a Vernacular, Urdu or Punjabi, need apply.

Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 2047

WANTED.—VARIETY ARTISTE'S who have not appeared in Calcutta. Give full particulars of terms, accompanied with printing's and photos, also mention lowest salary expected. Apply immediate to A. E. DOVECK, Continental Hotel, Calcutta or. J. Pearson & Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar, Bombay. 2937

WANTED AGENTS and CONVASSERS to push on the sale of our various kinds of Chemicals, as also to undertake the Piece-Goods Business, in all the important cities throughout India.

Liberal Commission, salary, or both to really capable men. Apply sharp to,—

Messrs. G. S. BHARGAVA & Co.,
2879 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

WANTED—Three Christian Teachers to begin work July 9th 1914. Graded scale of pay, together with Provident Fund, to *bona fide* teachers. 1 B. Sc. and 2 B. As. Starting pay Rs. 80. Annual increments of Rs 6 up to Rs. 150.—Apply with copies of testimonials and course of study pursued to THE MANAGER, The American Presbyterian Mission High School, Mainpuri, U. P. 2042

A qualified Medical Officer is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh hospital. Salary Rs. 200 p.m., probation one year. Gradual promotion up to Rs. 300 p. m. Applicants should be either L. M. S. of one of the recognized Medical Colleges in India, of proved merit and ability or retired Assistant Surgeons of experience. Applications, with testimonials and particulars of age and previous service, should be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, up to 15th July 1914. 2043

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER 24ft.x6½ft.x125lb. By John Musgrave double rivetted. Apply to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—1. SINGER MACHINE No. 45 K for sewing cloth and leather.

1. Self-Acting Screw-cutting LATHE of good make, 12ft. long complete.

1. 6" X 4" X 6" Hayward Tyler Duplex piston pattern PUMP.

1. Elecric DYNAMO with 80 lamps, 45 amps. 110 volts, complete with all accessories.

1. TRESTLE of good make, 24ft. high, with strong cast iron column, angle iron tie bars and platform of H iron girders. Miscellaneous Mill and Gin STORES such as steam and water pipes connections pumps iron and steel bars; also presses, kettles, etc., pertaining to OIL MILL.

Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, Messrs TATA SONS & Co.'s Jamshed Oil Mills, at Kurla, upto 12 noon, any day except Sundays and thereafter from Mr. J. S. Dhatigara, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 10th June, 1914. 2395

FOR SALE.—MACKINNON'S ESTATES Mussoorie, owing to death of Partner.

These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussoorie, namely:—

The Old Brewery, Mussoorie, a going concern.

"The Park."—Forest lands over 2.000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).

An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.

A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lynndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.

"Lynndale," one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.

A Grand opportunity for capitalists.

The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to any one wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.

Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs). Offers consider.

For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussoorie, W. P. 2055

TO BE LET.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available, Married couple or gentleman. Apply Mrs HUMPHREY, Jer Villa, Wodehouse Road. 2832

TO BE SUB-LET at Ootacamund "SHAMROCK" centrally situated snowdon Road up to end of September. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, Hornby Road. 2939

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

TO BE LET.—For POONA SEASON. Suitable for Rajas and nobility. The well-known large upper storied stylish Bungalow. PEERBHOY MANSION, Bund Garden Road, Poona, with 6 bed rooms, one Durbar Hall, furnished in the most up-to-date style with full Electric installation marble flooring large compound and garden. Apply

EBRAHIM PEERMAHOMED & Co.,
2897 112, Chakla Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE DWARKADAS NARANDAS RAMJEE SCHOLARSHIPS.

TEN SCHOLARSHIPS, five of Rs. 12 each and five of Rs. 8 each per mensem, tenable for one year, are to be awarded every year commencing from 1st June 1914 to high caste poor and deserving Hindu students studying in Colleges and High Schools respectively. Application forms will be sent on receiving postage.

KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
2917 249-51, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FRIDAY, the 19th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, Week-End Return Tickets will be issued from Thursday, the 18th instant, and will as usual be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 23rd June 1914.

In the cases mentioned in paras (a) (b) (c) and (d) page 99 and foot note page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and at the times specified, on Tuesday the 23rd June 1914.

W. LAIDLAW,
Agt.-General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th June 1914. 263

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS who wish to tender for a Hostel to be built at the Compound of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Gawalia Tank Road, Bombay, at a cost of about one lakh, are asked to send in their names to the Secretary of the above Mission by Friday, June 26th. 2946

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOR SALE—The old lights and fittings for use with cocoanut oil removed from the Kennery and Prongs Light Houses. Parts open to inspection. Offers may be made in writing not later than the 23rd instant.

E. A. CORKE,
Engr's. Storekeeper.
Elphinstone Bunder,
Bombay, 15th June, 1914. 2932

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882;

and.

In the matter of the Credit Bank of India Ld. in liquidation.
Dossabhoy A. Cama & Anr..... Petitioners.

NOTICE was given to all creditors of the abovenamed Company, on the 13th November, last, to send to the Official Liquidator the particulars of their claims together with their names and addresses.

This final notice is now given to the creditors, that unless they send in full particulars of their claims, together with their names and addresses, to the undersigned before the 22nd July 1914, their claims will not be considered.

B. N. LANG,
Official Liquidator.
Bombay, High Court,
15th June, 1914. 2942

NOTICE.

LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD CEMETERY, CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta Christian Burial Board hereby notify, for general information, that they propose to utilise for fresh interments certain old graves in the above Cemetery which are supposed to have been used for interments between the years 1840 and 1881. These grave-spaces have no monuments or inscriptions on them, and there are no means of identifying them.

Persons having any claim on such grave-spaces in the above Cemetery are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at the address given below, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from date hereof, failing which the Board will consider themselves authorised to utilise them for fresh interments.

G. O'CONNELL,
Secretary,
Christian Burial Board.
Office of the Christian Burial Board,
184, Lower Circular Road,
Calcutta, the 15th June, 1914. 2948

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort, Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,000 Full pressed Bales of Digra, Nagpore, Akola and other Stapled Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong grey horse, 15—2, 7 years old broken to harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 17th June, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,000.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

BAJANAN SADANAND OSSAL.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
Only for A Week More.
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATYAVAN-SAVITRY
From the Great Mahabharat.
4000 Ft. Long.
Sat. and Sun. Extra Prize Matinee—5-30 to 6-45. And every Night: 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15; and 11-30 to 12-45 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
The greatest act in Bombay
THE
ROMANO BROS.
A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION
TWO GREAT ATHLETES.
FRIDAY'S AUDIENCE
ASTOUNDED
THE TALK OF BOMBAY
SUNDAY
GET A HUSTLE ON AND SEE THEM.

MISS MARIE QUINTRELL
Charming Operatic Singer.
LILY PACY
London's Little Girl
She can dance some.
The liveliest girl on the stage.
POPULAR PRICES.

FRIDAY Next June 19th.
SHE
JOSEPHINE DAVIES
Daintiest of Dainty Americans
THE
IDOL OF MILLIONS OF THEATRE-GOERS.
THE DELIGHT OF FIVE CONTINENTS
PETITE-DAINTY-CHARMING
Assisted by
MR. BILLIE GELLER
At the Piano.
Come and See Her
Wonderful Dresses
BY
REDFERN PARIS.
SHE IS GREAT.
5 THE MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
The great Juvenile Combination
Touring
THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK NEWS BOYS.
"Oh! how I hate that fellow.
Friday Next
GAIETY THEATRE.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.
Gen. Manager , James McGrath
Every Evening at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY
IN
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
Supported by a full West-End Cast.
A HIGH CLASS ATTRACTION
On Friday & Saturday June 19th & 20th,
Two complimentary performances to
Mr. EDWARD PLATT
In addition to the full programme and a contingent of local Artistes.
BARONESS de GRODECKA
Has kindly consented to contribute selections from her Vocal and Terpsichorean Repertoire.
PROGRAMME CHANGED EACH NIGHT.
Plan at Rose & Co., Soundy & Co., and Taj Mahal Hotel.
Prices:—Box Rs. 50 & 25 &10.
Sofa Rs. 15. Stall Rs 5 & 3.
Dress Circle, Rs. 5 & 3.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 2 & 1.
Gallery, As. 8.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271
A THRILLING STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY EUROPE.
A QUEEN'S LOVE.
HISTORICAL DRAMA—IN 2 PARTS.
Rapid Action and Clean Sensationalism right through. A Gem of brilliant Photography.
HEART-RENDING PATHOS. POWERFUL ACTING.
A Page from the History of one of the smaller storm-wrecked principalities of Europe, in which a military insurrection, its partial success and ultimate suppression, are pictured in magnificent stagings.
IF YOU WANT AN "ALL-ROUND" PROGRAMME, COME TO US.
3 Shows nightly-7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show-5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show-11-15 to 12-30

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT. CHARNI-ROAD. TO-NIGHT
FINAL SERIES OF THE GREAT 18,000 FEET FILM
WHO WIIL MARRY
A proposal from the Duke
A proposal from the Don
A proposal from th Sculptor
MARY?
A proposal from Nobody
A proposal Deferred
A proposal from Mary
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Prize Matinee
Saturday and Sunday 5to 6 30.
The Complete story in a Dainty Booklet Free at the Theatre
Popular Prices
Rs. 2, Re. 1
As. 8 and 4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Merchants

PROVE YOUR WORTH! STRETCH OUT! GET A COPY OF THE "ADVERTISEMENT WRITING MADE EASY"! GET THE RIGHT KIND OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND LETTERS! GET THE BUSINESS! FOR GOODNESS SAKE—GET THERE!

"Advertisement Writing Made Easy" contains over 3000 Business catch phrases mottoes, etc., priced at Re 1-0, and can only be had of—

BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

Writers, Designers, and Printers of Smart Advertising Matter for all Trades.

PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols ..	— 7 8
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7 14
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	— 5 10
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny	— 7 14

The following cheap and useful Libraries are in stock.

At annas **12** per volume.

Everyman's Library.
Home University Library.
Bohn's Popular Library.
The Wayfarer's Library.
The Scott Library.
Routledge's Red Cloth Novels.
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series (Biographical.)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.

At anna **8** per volume.

The People's Library.

At anna **7** per volume.

Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins' 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson's 7d. Novels.

At anna **6** per volume.

The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newnes's 6d. Library.

Detailed List on Application.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY, SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The activity of the Arabian Sea monsoon is largely confined to the west coast, south of Bombay. Rainfall has been heavy in the northern districts of North-east India, but remarkably light in Burma. The temperature is high in Northern and Central India, the maximum in parts of the United Provinces being about 115 degrees.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea either dissipated or moved away westwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar, and the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, Gujerat, West Central Provinces, Mysore, South-east Madras and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Bhamo and Sibsagar one and a half inches; Dibrugarh three; Tezpur five; Gauhati and Dhubri four; Shillong two; Cherrapunji twenty-five; Berhampore three; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling four; Mymensingh one; Hamiaribagh and Purnea one and a half; Rajkot three-quarters; Ratnagiri seven; Mormagoa one; Karwar three; Poona and Trivandrum three-quarters.

Cherrapunji reports seventy-three inches of rain in last three days.

Forecast:—Some extension of rainfall of the Arabian Sea monsoon into the interior of the country.

The maximum temperature in the shade at Lahore on Monday was 117 points.

Lucknow is experiencing intense heat. The temperature on Monday reached 113.6, the highest for several years.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana but damper in upper Sind. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0.85" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal in Central India West and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0.27" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has had 0.36", Ratnagiri 7.36", Mormugao 1.20" and Karwar 2.76". Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.81" and Belgaum 0.27". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread in the Konkan, Ratnagiri reporting a heavy fall of 7.36", but has decreased considerably in amount throughout in area in Malabar. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and on the Madras coast and isolated showers in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. The disturbance in the east Arabian sea appears to have moved in a nearly west-north-westerly direction and is now so far out in the sea that with the observations available it is not possible to give more definite information regarding it.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, fairly general rain in Malabar and a few showers in Kathiawar and possibly in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 16th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	89.3	80.9	64	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	100.8	89.3	78	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	116.1	88.8	30	..	0.06	—0.16
Rawalpindi	114.8	76.5	29	..	0.00	—0.61
Lahore	117.0	85.3	31	..	0.45	0.09
Sirsa	117.8	93.9	28	..	0.08	..
Ambala	114.7	85.1	38	..	2.17	1.44
Delhi	114.2	94.8	29	..	0.31	—0.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	116.6	95.6	44	..	2.33	1.82
Mainpuri	117.3	92.1	30	..	0.98	0.52
Jhansi	114.0	91.0	34	..	0.55	—0.37
Cawnpore	114.4	93.5	37	..	0.55	—0.43
Allahabad	115.5	92.7	33	..	0.33	—0.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	119.7	86.8	62	..	1.19	1.17
Karachi	91.3	82.9	77	..	0.09	—0.15
Ajmer	105.7	90.1	54	..	3.09	2.53
Jaipore	112.2	87.0	30	..	1.90	1.32
Kotah	109.6	91.0	37	..	1.71	0.77
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.8	82.2	69	..	0.00	—0.49
Dwarka	91.3	83.6	76	..	0.03	—0.63
Veraval	87.1	81.3	78	..	0.32	—1.08
Rajkot	101.6	78.8	79	0.85	2.63	1.64
Bhavnagar	101.0	85.0	66	..	0.80	—0.03
Surat	96.5	81.0	80	..	2.70	1.07
Ahmedabad	104.8	83.3	66	..	0.57	—0.76
Deesa	106.3	86.0	60	..	1.46	1.22
Neemuch	104.7	83.2	64	..	1.20	0.55
Indore	100.4	78.1	58	0.01	2.44	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.9	83.8	45	..	0.63	—0.98
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshungabad	105.1	86.7	46	0.08	0.97	—0.85
Khandwa	103.8	83.0	58	..	2.57	0.57
Akola	102.5	80.5	57	..	1.57	—0.68
Amraoti	102.9	82.6	57	..	1.43	—1.56
Nagpur	102.6	79.0	60	..	2.54	—1.11
Chanda	102.1	85.2	52	..	1.20	—1.77
Raipur	102.8	84.9	51	..	0.67	—1.92
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	78.4	91	0.36	2.22	—5.18
Ratnagiri	86.1	75.1	94	7.36	12.79	—3.35
Mormugao	83.7	75.7	79	1.20	12.81	—4.02
Karwar	81.5	73.8	77	2.76	12.64	—9.73
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.8	78.5	69	..	1.66	—1.06
Ahmednagar	94.1	72.5	72	..	2.12	—1.25
Poona	92.2	70.9	78	0.81	3.76	1.31
Sholapur	98.3	73.4	70	..	1.08	—1.04
Bijapur	94.0	72.2	66	..	0.71	—1.91
Belgaum	79.4	67.4	90	0.27	0.52	—3.79
Aurangabad	96.1	75.2	70	..	2.88	0.15
Nizamsabad (Indur)	100.5	77.7	56	..	1.22	—0.87
Hyderabad	98.6	74.1	74	..	1.56	—0.96
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.5	72.9	82	0.64	12.61	—9.01
Calicut	79.2	71.9	86	0.33	12.31	—7.30
Cochin	84.5	74.7	91	0.41	10.81	—4.93
Colombo	84.2	75.6	94	0.22	5.93	0.48
DRAG (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.9	78.2	62	0.50	1.21	—1.33
Bellary	96.7	75.7	59	..	0.40	—0.86
Cuddapah	98.7	77.5	55	..	4.38	2.75
Madras	102.2	85.4	51	..	0.40	—0.72
Bangalore	85.3	65.9	78	..	1.05	—1.03
Coimbatore	89.9	72.1	71	0.01	0.39	—0.51
Trichinopoly	100.3	78.8	60	..	0.59	—0.22
Nemnitam	98.0	78.6	73	..	0.51	—0.08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th June was 29.832 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make is comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, June 16th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.500inches.
Temperature of Air	85.6degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.0 ,,
Dew Point	78.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.737 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	5.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	81.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE.S,SSE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	209 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06inches.
Total fall during month	1.92 ,,
Total fall during year	2.07 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th.	0.30 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h. m	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	June 16	m 5 23	23 10	16	m 10 54	20 8
		6 14s	25 4			
W	17	m 6 33	23 11	17	m 0 19	18 11
		6 0s	24 11		0 9a	21 3
Th	18	m 7 45	24 4	18	m 1 8	18 7
		6 51a	24 9		1 19a	21 5
F	19	m 8 48	25 0	19	m 1 52	18 1
		7 46a	24 8		2 21a	21 4
S	20	m 9 39	25 9	20	m 2 34	17 7
		8 44a	24 9		3 17a	21 1
S	21	m 10 23	26 7	21	m 3 15	17 0
		9 39a	24 11		4 8a	20 10
M	22	m 11 3	27 4	22	m 3 55	16 5
		10 26a	25 2		4 55a	20 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 16 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset	7h. 17m.
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 1m.	,,	7h. 17m.
,, 18 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m
,, 19 (Friday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m'
,, 20 (Saturday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m'
,, 21 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 2m.	,,	7h. 18m'
,, 22 (Monday)	,,	6h. 3m.	,,	7h. 19m'

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apogee, June 18th, 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd 9h. 3-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, July 1st, 0h. 54-5m. a.m. Perigee, 3rd 12h. p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th, 1h. 1-1m. p.m.

THE PERSIAN CORONATION.

INDIAN ARMENIANS' PRESENT TO THE SHAH.

The Armenians of India, Burma, the Straits Settlements and Java, says the "Statesman," are collaborating to present to the Young Shah of Persia on the day of his coronation on July 21st, an illuminated address in a handsome silver casket. The presentation is intended as a token of the special favours and privileges enjoyed for more than three centuries by the compatriots of the Indian Armenians under Persian rule and particularly under the rule of the present, the Kajar dynasty.

The silver casket, which has been manufactured to special order by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, rests on its pedestal standing on four gilt elephants, and bears on its four sides the following pictures:—The cathedral of Etchmiadzin (near Erivan), the seat of the Catholicos, the spiritual head of all the Armenians; the cathedral of Julfa-Ispahan, the see of the Armenian Archbishop of Persia and India; and the Armenian Churches of Calcutta and Chinsurah. The intervening spaces depict different Indian scenes and bear floral decorations which are exquisitely done. On the top of the casket there is superimposed a gilt crown similar to that worn by the Persian Kings in the ceremony of their coronation. On one side of the casket there is an inscription in classical Armenian, the translation of which is as follows:—

"Presented to his Imperial Majesty, Ahmed Shah, the Armenophile King of Persia, by the Armenian community of India on the auspicious occasion of his coronation, to be held on July 21st, in the year of Our Lord 1914." The address which is written on vellum with illuminated borders is also in classical Armenian, a Persian translation of which is attached to the original. The address and the casket have been despatched to Teheran by post *via* Europe and the presentation is to be made by a special deputation, composed of influential and prominent members of the Armenian community of Teheran, headed by Mr. Joseph Mirzayiantz, who was the Armenian deputy in the former Mejliss.

In connection with the coronation and the presentation it is worth while recalling that after the formal deposition of Mohammad Ali, the ex-Shah, his son Sultan Ahmad Mirza, aged twelve, was proclaimed successor to his father at an extraordinary meeting held for the purpose. On July 18th, 1909, the young Shah was acclaimed by the then Regent, Azod-ul-Mulk at Saltanatabad, and on July 20th, he entered Teheran, which was illuminated for the occasion. Soon after the death of the late Regent, Nassr-ul-Mulk was elected in his place by the Mejliss and on February 8th, 1911, he returned to Teheran from Europe to take up the duties of his position. His Highness, who was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, was a contemporary at the University of Sir Edward Grey. He speaks fluent English. His sons are at present being educated in Paris. On the coronation of the young Shah at Teheran on July 21st next, Nassr-ul-Mulk will be relieved of most of his duties.

THE CROWN AND IMPERIAL UNITY.

LORD CURZON AND EMPIRE.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the annual meeting of the Victoria League was held in the Guildhall on May 26.

Among those present were Lady Jersey, the president, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Brassey, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir Edward Cook, Sir George Reid, the Bishop of Yukon, Mrs. Maurice Macmillan (hon. treasurer), and Miss Talbot (secretary).

The Lord Mayor announced that the following telegram had been dispatched to the Queen:—

Members of the Victoria League assembled in the Guildhall from all parts of the Empire send loyal and respectful greetings to her Majesty the Queen on her birthday

Lady Jersey drew attention to the Settlers' Welcome scheme which was initiated in February last and by which arrangements were made for emigrants to the Dominions to be met and assioted with advice on their arrival. It was not in any sense of the word an emigration scheme. Lady Jersey concluded by reciting a passage from Mr. Gorell Barnes's poem which appeared in the Empire Supplement of "The Times" on Monday.

Lord Curzon moved:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the work done by the Victoria League in the service of the Empire deserves' the hearty support of all British people." He said that he had never read a more fascinating or inspiring narrative than the annual report. It was a record of excellent and unobtrusive work in one of the noblest of causes and was full of hope for the future. He believed that the League was, under the eye of Providence, attempting to do work greater than that of Parliaments, armies, or fleets, in binding together the majestic but loosely scattered units that went to make up the British Empire. They existed to enable the Empire to understand itself and the citizens of the Empire to understand each other. They might depend upon it that in the last resort it would only be because the various States composing the Empire realized the nature and value of the ties by which they united and because the individual members of the various States entertained towards each other a warm fellow-feeling that they would be able to escape those disintegrating influences that had brought other great Empires to the ground. If our Empire succeeded in attaining that object, it would be an unprecedented feat in the history of the world. When they were considering the question of Empire they must never leave out of sight the question of India, because, although India was a Dependency and though it might be long before she became a self-governing Dominion, in numbers and political importance and weight on the destinies of mankind India was perhaps the greatest of the assets of the Empire.

INFLUENCES FOR UNION.

He had often asked himself what was the force that was going to keep these scattered fragments together. Some people would tell them that it would be the Crown, and assuredly the Crown was the foremost symbol of Imperial union and an institution in which every fellow-subject had a share. People would tell them that the conception of Monarchy was changing and no doubt that was true. The old divinity that hedged a King and the old autocratic powers had dwindled and disappeared, but the sense of public property by all citizens in the Crown had grown and was growing in proportion. (Cheers.) He sometimes saw the phrase that the King was going to inspect his soldiers, his Fleet, his Dominions and no doubt it was of value because it indicated the close nature of the tie that connected them, but he would like to turn it the other way about and say that the troops or the Fleet or the Dominions were being visited by their King. (Cheers.) This sense of a share in the Monarchy was one of the most potent, precious, and valuable of the lines of Empire.

Another was the Imperial Parliament. No doubt our Imperial Parliament was superior to all the subordinate Parliaments of the Empire, and in theory its laws extended to the uttermost ring of the Empire, but he could not help thinking that the Imperial Parliament had in recent years lost somewhat the halo that used to be around it brows—torn off to a large extent by its own hands.

Another institution of great value in this respect was the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; but though that body might appeal to their respect it could not touch their emotions. They might possibly look forward to the day when a system of common trade and common defence might form another bond of union. While the material forces to bind the Empire together were, with the single exception of the Crown, so precarious and inchoate, the one force on which they could rely was the appeal of league to the brotherhood between the fellow-subjects of the Empire all over the circumstance of the earth. (Cheers.) Their work deserved the support of every thinking and patriotic man and woman in the Empire.

Sir G. Reid seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

ADAPTING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The suggestion in "The Times" that a return should be made to the original first line of the National Anthem—"God save our Lord, the King"—recalls some unavailing efforts to adapt the song to William IV when he succeeded George IV. For more than a century previously, during the reigns of the four Georges, the first line ran "God save great George, our King," but that manifestly needed altering when a William came to the Throne, says the "Westminster Gazette". Neither "William" nor any recognised abbreviation seemed possible, but versifiers put forth several ingenious solutions of the difficulty. One version was as follows:

God save our noble King.
William the Fourth we sing.

but it had a short innings, and was succeeded by:

God save our gracious King,
William, our noble King.

Finally, "William" was omitted altogether its place being taken by "Long live," and thus came into existence the first two lines as they are sung to-day.

OTHER PEOPLE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"SUCH NICE PEOPLE."

There are certain common places flying about the world, assuring us that a man must fight for himself in life; that few people really care about helping their neighbours; that when a man is successful he will find friends to make him more successful still, but that, while he struggles obscure, nearly everybody will unconsciously keep him in that obscurity in which he struggles, writes a correspondent in "The Times." . . One supposes all this must be founded on some sufferer's experience, and yet the view of a hard world, turning a deaf ear to suppliants, is curiously contradicted, surely, by the obvious and even indiscreet efforts that people are perpetually making to lend a helping hand to "those who really deserve it."

We are not now speaking of charity—of mere alms-giving; we allude to the ever-increasing habit of recommendations, of well-meant care of the business and profit of others; we speak of the almost morbid anxiety shown to secure that nobody who does good work should by any chance be out of the work he ought to be doing. This gentle habit of saying a good word or two for our humbler friends is growing so obviously upon the helpful that free and spontaneous talk—aways difficult in a time of complicated civilization—is becoming more than ever dangerous; haunted, as it must be, by a fear, that at any moment the talker may have somebody very deserving imposed upon him for pity and employment.

WORK FOR THE DESERVING.

We take as a case in point the admission you happened to let fall the other day that you had bought a new house in London. A lot would have to be done to it. The lighting was unsatisfactory; the decorations. . . Here somebody present fixes you very kindly, but with a strong irresistible look, and comes across and sits beside you, and begins, "Did I hear that you were going into a new house?" "Yes," "I wonder if you know a good decorator?" "Well." "Because I know of an excellent firm—such nice people—so deserving—so obliging; they will do anything one wants. And quite cheap! I want to help them. They deserve help." Their name is given. It is written down for you. You take it away and lose it. But you had to thank for the recommendation, and you have an uneasy feeling that you ought, after all, to give the poor, deserving, obliging people a chance; as also you feel that it is your duty to employ the "capital little carpenter we know," who makes book-cases, and indeed almost anything you want, for almost nothing. "He made that bookcase for us." A strangely greasy-looking row of shining shelves is shown you, ranged along the wall, with merely decorative books upon it, one of which, in your embarrassment, you extract for a moment to turn the leaves, and think meanwhile of an excuse for not employing the little carpenter. But this toying with the book turned out a mistake. The kind-hearted people who have announced that they like to get work for the deserving, come up to you once and point out that they get all their books bound by a dear little man who sits by himself in a quaint little shop somewhere miles away from where you live. Quite an Albert Durer little man all horn-rimmed specles and apron, and a charming Rembrandt shop, deep in shadows and mustiness. Do go to him! It will do you good. Or at any rate you will do him good, and that will be good for you. He deserves work He wants help. Try him. He binds books extraordinarily badly, but never mind. He is old, and he looks nice.

Bookbinders, bookcase-makers, cabinet-makers, joiners and carpenters, and decorators, and furnishers; not to speak, for more than a moment, of tailors, and bootmakers, and dressmakers, and the other daily necessary persons—all seem in this hard world t have kind people we had almost said soft people—to help them, and recommend them, and spur them and other people on; as also have those deserving ones who keep cheap farmhouses, and cottages in the country, and fresh eggs, which they will, at a word from you, send up regularly every day All deserving, all good workers, and all being helped hard by the kind-hearted! We wonder how the world ever got called selfish.

MEAN SUSPICIONS.

Does the horrid vulgar thought, the common accusation of "graft," of commission, occur to you? Do these kind friends of yours recommend all these deserving workers with a view to making—quite legitimately—a very little out of the recommendations? For instance, when So-and-so told you about his tailor—an extremely expensive tailor, by the way—did he straightway go to his tailor and suggest that accounts should not be rendered quite so often, seeing that he has sent so many new customers to the man?

We are sure only mean minds give a moment's belief to such suspicions. It is clear that the recommender has a very bad time of it, and only gets into trouble for his pains. You tried that country cottage or those eggs, or that carpenter, or that tailor, and found them much the same as any other eggs, tailors, carpenters, or cottages—only a little worse, You were dissatisfied. You complained. You went to the recommender and remarked. "I say, what on earth did you send me to that awful man for? His clothes—or his eggs—are no good at all." It is now that the recommender shows his spirit of self-sacrifice, his true nobility and courage. He answers, very calmly, "Didn't you like him? I used to find him very good. But I go to somebody else now. Let me tell you about him. . . ."

And he is launched upon another recommendation at once.

"A MORAL IMBECILE."

STRANGE CAREER OF A YOUNG SCIENTIST.

The story of a young man's stay at the Ritz Hotel, which ended in his arrest at another London Hotel, was told before Judge Rentoul at the Old Bailey on May 23, when Edward Noel Craven, 25, engineer, pleaded not guilty to obtaining money by false pretences, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Dodson, who prosecuted, said the prisoner arrived with some ladies at the Ritz Hotel at eleven o'clock on the night of April 8, in the hotel motor-car, which he had asked should be sent to Waterloo Station for him. He engaged two rooms at the hotel, and then left again in the car, saying he was going to Clapham Park with his friends. He returned at two o'clock next morning, and during the day he went to the National Bank of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, and told the accountant, Mr. Perry, that a draft of £2,500 was being transferred from one of the bank's branches in Johannesburg by the incoming mail. He gave his address at the Ritz Hotel, and at his request a cheque-book containing twenty-five cheques was given to him, the prisoner entering into a verbal undertaking not to use any of the cheques until he was advised by the bank that the draft had arrived. No money arrived, but the prisoner, by means of three cheques, obtained £15 from the cashier of the Ritz Hotel. On April 14, he left the hotel, saying he was going to Sheffield and would return the following day. He did not return, and his hotel bill was left unpaid.

Detective Sergeant Vanner said that when charged, Craven said: "I expected money from a law suit which entitled me to £3,000 or £4,000, but I am not able to get it. When I left the Ritz I went to Manchester. I can give you a list of people I gave cheques to. I am a fool at times."

Mr. George Elliot, K.C., who defended, said the accused was a Bachelor of Science at London University, and a Witworth Scholar, which was one of the highest honours that could be won in the engineering world. In spite of his intellectual distinction accused was practically a moral imbecile, whose conduct had been such as clearly to show he was a person specially provided for by the Mental Deficiency Act of 1913. Craven was born in 1890, his father being a man of considerable position and means. At the age of 17 he caused his father great trouble by obtaining money on a cheque, his father meeting it in order to save him. He also stole his father's gold watch and chain. Concurrently with these acts of criminal tendency—and there was a considerable number of them—from the point of view of scholarship, learning, and ability, he was showing himself in every way most capable and competent. In 1908 his father placed him with Dr. Corner, an eminent mental specialist, of Harley Street, who admitted him to a home he provided for such persons. The defendant's condition improved considerably, and Dr. Corner then advised a long sea journey on a sailing ship to Melbourne and back. At Melbourne, however, the young man eluded the vigilance of the captain, and went up-country to various places in Victoria, where he obtained from one or two persons sums of money upon statutary declarations as to expectations that he had on his father's estate and his mother's marriage settlement. There were some criminal proceedings against him in Sydney, but he was allowed to go to England. He then applied himself to study and obtained the degree mentioned. In January, 1910, he went to South Africa, where still lived his wife and child. It was a fact that he was entitled under his mother's will to £1,047, which was in the hands of the trustees, who were awaiting instructions from the Court of Chancery as tow hether they should pay him the money or the interest, in view of the state of his mind. He was also entitled to £300 under the will of an aunt. He had given instructions to his solicitors to discharge obligations he had incurred at the Ritz Hotel and elsewhere. His criminal acts were all at a time when his health was extremely bad. Counsel added that Craven was a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and the Iron and Steel Institute.

The prisoner was found guilty.

Dr. Corner expressed the opinion that the accused was a moral imbecile and a suitable person to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Act.

Judge Rentoul said it seemed that imprisonment having been tried again and again, having given no good results, it was a wise and proper thing to try this other method, and see if that would be of any use. He therefore made the order that the accused should go to Dr. Corner for twelve months.

The case is stated to be the first under the Mental Deficiency Act.

THE ORIGIN OF EMPIRE DAY.

Empire Day, it is said, had its origin in Canada. The story goes that in the summer of 1896 the Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton, Ontario, passed a resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Fessenden on the death of her husband. The lady received the resolution in person, and in the course of her reply expressd the hope that the patriotic spirit of the grandfather would descend to his little grand-daughter who chanced to be present. Someone thereupon decorated the child with the badge and maple leaf of their society, and her delight was so obvious that Mrs. Fessenden asked: "Why should not all children be stimulated in the same way?" Two years later Empire Day was incorporated in the Canadian school system, and from the Dominion it speedily spread to other parts of the Empire.

The Indian examination room provides its full share of "howlers." Here are a couple of answers given to a paper in the recent B. A. examination held iess than a thousand miles from Lahore: "The Panama Canal is being cut from Delhi to Bombay in order to facilitate the speedy passage Home of persons going on short leave from the new capital of India." "The Imperial Legislative Council is the supreme governing body of the Empire, and is at present much exercised with the question of Home Rule. The problem of civil war in Ulster is a very grave one."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 16th

S. S. Inverness	Venus	Calcutta	May 31
S.S. Purnea	Piggott	Durban	May 29
S. S. Alfeld	Fisher	Bunder Abbas via Karachi	May 18

DEPARTURES.

June 16th

S.S. Clan Maclean -Williamson Tuticorin

The following vessel began to load Saturday—

Steamer Talhoku Maru for Jeddah

S. S. Umzumbi:—the Natal Line steamer Umzumbi arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—the Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 13th instant.

S. S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chupra arrived at Port said on the morning of the 14th inst.

S. S. Morea:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Morea arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 15th inst.

S. S. Purnea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain H. G. Piggott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on May 29, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Inverness:—The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain J. E. Venus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which post she had left on May 31, with a cargo of coal.

Alfeld:—The steamer Alfeld, 2,479 tons, Captain A. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bunder Abbas via Karachi, which port she had left on May 18, with a general cargo and 17 passengers.

S. S. Circassia:—the Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 26th instant.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday, June 16th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Kommodore	Muhlbauer	A. S. & Co
B	Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co
D & E	Kandelfels	Olliker	W. & A. G. & Co
F	Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
H	Daihoku Maru	Tamar	H. G. M. Ajam & Co
K	Shirala	Morrisson	M. M. & Co
N	Craigmia	Edwards	W & A Z & Co
O	Eugine Grosce	Dwager	M. M. & Co
P	Neidenfels	Hocker	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
4	Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
5	Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. &Co
6	Queen	Elizabeth	Munro
7	Rostafels	Schneider	W & A. G. & Co
8	Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K.
9	City of Manchester	Grey	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Toro	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
14	Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
15	Subardar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
16	Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1	China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
3	Upada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co
4	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
8	Surdia	Bishop	M. M. & Co
10	Saneric	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Socstri
15	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahimani	Cusack	T. M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

2	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mando	M. M. & Co.
Clan Forbes	Pagan	W. & A. Z. & Co
Crossby	Nuttal	T. M. & Co
Framington Court	Issacs	K. N. & Co
Hilos	Kurdson	F. C. & Co
Honus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Inverness	venus	A. Y. & C.
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curle	W. & A. G. Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay &Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co
Qaeda	Atton	M. M. & Co
Reidenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tauyabi	Kasa A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thosroa	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadlon	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

OLYMPIA (s) 68 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 180 bales wool, B. Harbham; 611 bales, wool, D. Koondanmall; 112 bales wool, E. Dassa & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, N. Motilal; 976 cwts. linseed cakes, S. Pestonji & Co.; 2,255 bales linseed cakes, Breul & Co.; wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 1 bale goat hairs, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 28 bales wool, J. Karra; 64 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 118 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 110 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 7,001 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 59 bales wool, D. Nagjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

OLYMPIA (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S. W. & M. Co.; 5 bales cotton yarn, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 33 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

OLYMPIA (s) 55 casks goat skins E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 55 bales hemp, M. Lalchand; 13 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 500 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas & Co.; 75 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchedina.

CHINA (s) 4⅛ cwts. ivory pieces M. Casam.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s)18 bales cotton fly, The Commercial Training Co.; 57 bales cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co.; 68 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj & Co.

CHINKOA (s) 440 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.; 1,531 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas & Co.

NELENFELS (s) 19 bales hemp, K. Reeve & Co. 111 bales savri cotton K. Reeve & Co. 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd & Co.; 285 numbers empty casks, W. B. Green & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

NEIDENFELS (s) 48 bales kemp, K. Reeve & Co.; 210 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jathabhay.

CASTAFELS (s) 55 bles cotton picking, W. Wolf & Sons; 18 cwts. animal guts, Ad Meyer; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

KANDELFELS (s) 81 bales cotton, Salomon Bros. 348 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 440 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.; 55 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 2 bales buffalo hides, Jeena & Co., 150 bales hemp, H. Govindjee.

BREMEN.

KANDELFELS (s) 110 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

KANDELFELS (s) 34 casks goat skins E. N. Stein.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Ocean from Calcutta, Agents, The Bombay Co., 6,000 tons coal.

S. S. Framlington Court from Barry Dock, Agents—K. Nixon and Co., 5,752 13-20 tons, coal; 200 15-20 tons, coke.

S. S. City of Manchester from Liverpool, Agents—Killick Nixon and Co., 49 casks tiles; 908 kegs bicarbonate soda; 1,159 kegs soda ash; 45 cases tobacco and cigarettes; 1 cases glass bottles; 8 casks gum tragasol; 40 cases, and 25 hogsheads ale; 15 cases stout; 1,244 cases, 2 hogsheads, and 1 cask whisky; 275 cases spirits, 125 cases wine; 40 packages, 12 cases, and 20 drums lubricating oil; 60 durms oil; 1,600 drums, 200 cases 833 kegs paint and colour; 123 bales paper; 2 cases, and 68 bales printing paper; 50 bales old newspapers; 524 barrels pitch; 85 barrels, and 73 cases provisions; 557 cases, and 2,285 boxes soap; 4 cases umbrellas; 59 cases, 401 bales cotton yarn; 1,086 bales, and 1,775 cases cotton goods; 5 cases linen goods; 28 cases linen and cotton goods; 20 bales jute cloth; 9 bales canvas; 1 case cotton and silk good; 22 case, and 30 bales woollen goods; 9 bales, 11 cases mixed woollen goods.

S. S. Dashoku Maru from Singapore, Agents—Haji Ajam Gulam Husen and Co., 40,716 pieces-planks. 4,925 pieces sleepers; 34 pieces logs; 9,359 pieces planks and papers.

S. S. Purnea from Durban, Agents—M M. and Co., 96 bales cotton; 1 case medicine; 1 bag specie; 40 bags shells; 3 bags tins; 5 bags napipia seed; 67 bags cloves; 113 bags empty bottles; 1 case kaddis; 1 case tortoise shells; 489 bags cowries; 417 pieces-wood.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LECTURE ON HIS DISCOVERY.

ERRORS ON EXISTING MAPS.

Four thousand persons, including almost the entire membership of the National Geographic Society, listened on the night of May 26 to a lecture by Mr. Roosevelt describing the Duvida, or river of doubt or darkness, which he and the members of his expedition have "placed on the map," says the New York Correspondent of "The Times."

Mr. Roosevelt declared that the had great difficulty in indicating on the maps the exact course which the expedition followed because existing maps, whether French, British, German, or Brazilan, were full of errors. In a letter to General Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Ministers for Foreign Affairs, which he read to the audience, Mr. Roosevelt described the river as follows:—

It is about 1,500 kilometres (about 935 miles) in length, running from just south of the 13th degree to north of the 5th degree, and is the biggest affluent of the Madeira. Until now its upper counrse has been utterly unknown to every one. Its lower course, although known for years to rubber men, is utterly unknown to all cartographers. Its source is between the 12th and 13th parallels of latitude south and between logitude 59 and 60 degrees west from Greenwich. We embarked on it at about uatitude 12 deg. 1' south and longitude 60 deg. 18' west. After that its entire course lies between the 60th and 61th degrees of longitude, approaching the latter most closely in about latitude 8 deg. 15'.

The letter describes the rapids encountered and enumerates various affluents of the river, adding:—

"The stream we followed down was that which rises farthest away from the mouth. Its general course is almost due north."

TWO NEW WATERFALLS.

Mr. Roosevelt devoted a large part of his lecture to pointing out the errors of the standard maps, which, he said, were "preposterously wrong." He mentinoed the existence of two water falls, one 150ft. high and the other 250ft. high, on the rivers Sacare and Tapajose; neither the rivers nor the waterfalls were hinted at on the maps. One map showed a mountain which was really a valley with a river running through it. The ex-President continued:—

It has been suggested that the river we descended was not a river, but floods in the forest. Floods do not stand at a steep angle of descent, and they do not extend to cover a distance of 900 or 1,000 miles. Another suggestion is that the river might be either the Madeira or the Tapajose. My companion Fiala went down the Tapajose, Miller went down the Madeira, and we went down the river in between.

Mr. Roosevelt's references to his adventures were very brief. He mentioned the murder, by an insane man, of Sergeant Peishan, and the shooting of Colonel Rondon's dog by Indians, and amused his hearers by accounts of how the party were forced to eat monkeys, but generally speaking the lecture, in his own words, was dry and scientific.

ISLAMISM IN AFRICA.

In Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales Max Montoel, in an article on the attitude of the Colonel Powers in regard to Islam, tells of the spread of Mahomedanism amongst the black races of Africa. He then compares the different attitude taken up by the French and English in their respective West African Colonies towards Islamism. He prefers that of the French who oppose the spread of Mahometanism and try to inculcate French ideas and education to that of the English, whose policy is for granting autonomy, to the native races under their control, with liberty to manage their religion and education in their own way. This, he maintains, tends to decentralisation; while that of France is leading to unification, blending various elements into a nationality impregnated with French ideas.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 15th.

Consols 2½ %	73⅝ plus 1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.18½—¼
Rentes 3 %	85½unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50½plus ¼
Bar Silver Spot	25 15/16—⅛
Bar Silver 2 months hence	.26—3/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by absence of Buying orders.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Bills Bombay Rs. 1,00,000 @¼	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 9/16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½plus ½
„ 7 day market loans	.2unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	9,000
„ „ to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	12.92—18
Futures at New York Oct.	12.62—16
Declined owing to Longs unloading and to favourable weather reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.40—20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 15/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.42—15
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.60—16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.89plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars	56½—½

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian	100
„ Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand Easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures steady	
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	7.80—4
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.20—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July	13.08—2
Oct.	12.75—3
New York Official noon call July	13.04—6
Oct.	12.67—11
New Orleans 10 a.m. July	13.52—4
Oct.	12.74—2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.29plus 1
J.A.	7.29
A.S.	7.14unchgd.
S.O.	6.90 plus 1
O.N.	6.81 „ 1
N.D.	6.73 „ 1
D.J.	6.72 „ 1
J.F.	6.71 „ 1
F.M.	6.72 „ 1
M.A.	6.73 „ 1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 15th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lb. C.I.F June-July; London sellers unchgd.	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value dull unchgd.	37
Afloat for United Kingdom	3,050,000
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales sellers May-June; unchanged	37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers May-June; Antwerp steady	50¾—¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged	53
Linseed Calcutta June-July; London, quiet done unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg done firm	47—¼
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull value firm	£6/9/6 plus 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61½—¾
Copper Braziers	£75½—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅜

METALS.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Tfighland Monarch."	

SUGAR.

Crman granulated Sugar C. & F. India Double bags) sellers July-August; (quiet inclined to favor buyers	12/9½—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers July-August; nothing doing unchanged	11/10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/7¼—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.	9/7—¼
Quiet prices barely maintained.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India July-August; sellers quiet unchanged	13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/5½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value very quiet unchanged	11/9

SKINS.

Goat skins sale opened to day with a fair demand.	
Goat skins offered	1,053,000
Sheep skins offered	692,000
Goat skins Madras:—unchanged.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet unchanged	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay June 16th

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 11 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is steady, but there is very little business passing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	1	4
T.T. forward, August	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1–16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3–16
„ „ forward, 15th July	1	4 7-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 11-32
France 3m-s ready		170
Marks „ „		138¾
60 days Hongkong		139½
„ Shanghai		187½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was ⅛ lower for ready at 25 15216, and 3/16 lower for delivery in two months at 26. The Local Market opened quiet but steady and has remained unchanged during the day with little doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	6	0
1st Settlement	75	8	0
2nd Settlement	75	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 13th and 14th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	21	27,092
B. B. & C. I. Railway	89	103468,

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The Paper Market presented a firm tone to-day and a rise of about an anna was recorded in quotations. The Market opened at Rs. 95/11, but gradually the rates advanced and touched Rs. 95-12-6 for 30th June delivery. At the close the Market stood at Rs. 95/12 (buyers).

Cash paper was in demand at Rs. 96/2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened to-day with an air of excitement and a rise was noticed in several shares, but under selling pressure, at advancing rates the prices underwent a drop at the close.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1.055 moved up to Rs. 1,080 but closed at Rs. 1,065 for July.

Standard changed hands at prices varying from Rs. 1,042½ to Rs. 1,050.

David improved to Rs. 505 and Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 450 closed at Rs. 446½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 212½.

Crescent at Rs. 108¼, Kohinoors at Rs. 745.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 297½.

A big lot of Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 200.

Tata Hydro Electric Rs. 7 per cent. Preference shares were placed at Rs. 940 ine a lot.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,642½.

Bombay Burma trading shares moved up to Rs. 977½.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 823/4 and Deferred at Rs. 148/8.

Bombay Electirc Tram Ordinary stood firm at Rs. 236.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co: (Liverpool):—"Small Market, lack of buying power, steady on New Orleans buying orders for distant positions. It is reported that the "New Orleans Times Democrats' "review of the situation is bullish," (New York): "Considerable long liquidation of July. Weather is favourable. Market steady at the decline." (Crop):—"Heavy general rains are still needed in Atlantic States, but scattered daily showers have relieved the situation." (Egyptians) "Agricultural Bureau states:—Blue Nile flood begun which forecasts average Nile flood."."

Gruning:—"Rain reported in Georgia and Alabama, but not heavy enough to do good."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Weather more favourable."

There was a fairly sharp decline in the American Markets, owing to liquidation on weather reports being more favourable. Some rain has fallen in the Atlantic States where it was needed, but it is said to be insufficient to do good. The Market is entirely a weather one, and will be governed by daily weather and crop reports.

The Local Market opened quiet with prices about Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's close. There has been little business doing but rates have kept steady, and close almost unchanged as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and prices are a trifle easier for some styles.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			221	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals		231		„
Do.		217		June
Do.		214		July
M.G. Kandeish		228	218	June
Do.		231	221	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum		263		Jan. 1915
Do.		242		June
Do.		243		July
M.G. Broach			226	March 1915
Do.		289		June
Do.		292		July
M.G. Muttia		216	206	June
Do.		221	209	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			272	June-July
M.G. Westerns			270	„
H.G. Westerns			265	„
M.G. Compta			291	„
M.G. Mirai			296	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	11,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.22 plus 7
J.A.	7.22 „ 7
A.S.	7.08 „ 6
S.O.	6.84 „ 6
O.N.	6.74 „ 7
N.D.	6.67 „ 6
D.J.	6.66 „ 6
J.F.	6.65 „ 6
F.M.	6.66 „ 6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations — Rs. a p.

Ready White, Pessi 85 % ... 5 14 0 R. T

White Delhi Sept. ... 5 13 6 „

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations — Rs a p.

Bold Brown Ready ... 8 11 0 B. T.

Bold Brown Sept. ... 9 9 9 R. T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations — Rs. a p.

Brown Cawnpore ... 8 2 0 B. T

Yellow Cawnpore ... 9 7 0 B T

Teelseed—The Market is quiet.

Quotations — Rs. a p.

85 % Bold White ... 55 0 0

Black Kutai ... 45 0 0

Yellow Hinganghat ... 58 8 0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:— Rs. a. p.

Bold ... 47 8 0

Small ... 46 8 0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:— Rs a p.

July August ... 7 6 0 R. T.

Poppyseed—The Market is quiet.

Quotations — Rs a p

Ready ... 10 12 0 R T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations — Rs a p

Madras ready ... 34 0 0

Forward ... 7 6 0 R T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steadier.

Quotations:— Rs a p

Berar ... 26 0 0

Guzerat ... 25 4 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	12,060 Bales.
Wheat	14,693 Cwts
Linseed	11,050 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	3,444 „
Gingellyseed	918 „
Poppyseed	1,358 „
Groundnuts	547 „
Castorseed	5,809 „
Rice	2,974 „
Myrabolams	2'065 „
Cottonseed	17,815 „
Mowraseed	616 „
Gram	6,585 „
Jowar	4,851 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	48 „

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD., for the day ending 15th June 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
„ Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	27,50,000
Current Deposits	13,05,000
Sundries	42,000
	57,52,000

ASSETS.	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	19,07,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,18,000
Local Bills Discounted	95,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	26,000
Sundries	1,07,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc...	12,99,000
	57,52,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

In the Calcutta share market to-day coal shares were most in evidence.

The transactions included:—

Coal.—Bengal 802; Bhalgora 24-1 1/3; Ghusick and Muslia 14¾; Raneegunge 21½; Sendra 13¾; South Govindpore 8 5/8; Teetulmuri 9 5/8.

Jute.—Belvedere (pref) 106; Lawrence (pref) 108.

Cotton.—Durbar (pref) 35½.

Railway.—Hosiarpur.—Doab Railway 7

A good deal of wheat of pure varieties was grown in the last harvest on seed farms in Sargodha, and in the Lyallpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, and Jullundur districts. This is now being got in, cleaned and distributed for seed through co-operative societies or by direct sale. Seed of types 11 (bearded—*sharbati* colour—for canal irrigated tracts), 13 and 14 (bearded—red—either irrigated or unirrigated) and of Pusa 12 (beardless—white—irrigated or unirrigated) can be obtained from the Professor of Agriculture, Lyallpur, or the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gurdaspur.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INFANT MORTALITY.

FUND FOR EDUCATION OF INDIAN MIDWIVES.

At a meeting of ladies of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association in February, 1914, at which Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presided, the objects of the scheme for improving the condition of women during confinement and the care of infants was explained and subscriptions were asked for towards maintaining a staff of trained women to educate and instruct the native midwives, in order to secure for mothers trained assistance during their confinement.

The Hon. Secretary of the Association acknowledges the following amount collected by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon:—

	Rs.
Lady Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	100
Sir Shapurji Broacha	1,000
Sir Sassoon J. David	1,000
Lady P. M. Mehta	200
Lady Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim	100
Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,000
Mrs. Rustam S. Powalla	50
Mrs. Kavasha S. Powalla	50
The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy	250
Mrs. Narotum Morarji Goculdas	250
Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakkai	50
Mr. Cassumally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy	500
Mr. Aboobuker A. Begmohomed	250
Bai Fatmabai, (widow of Haji Esmail Goolmohomed)	250
Mr. Phiroz C. Sethana	250
Mr. Mohomed Hajibhoy	100
Mr. Bundeali Hajibhoy	100
Total	5,350

The following amounts have been promised through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon:—

	Rs.
Sir Shapurji Broacha, (By an annual instalment of Rs. 1,000 each for 4 years)	4,000
Mrs. P. D. Pattani	500
Mrs. Ali Akbar	125
Her Highness Lady Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan	500
Lady Ebrahim Rahimtoola	500
Mrs. L. A. Shah	100
Total	5,725

The following subscriptions were received by the Honorary Secretary at the meeting referred to above and subsequently:—

	Rs.
Lady Mabelle Egerton	157-8
Mrs. A. Greaves	100
Mrs. Rieu	25
Lady Dinbai D. Petit	100
Mrs. Sorab C. Hormusji	25
Mrs. A. Britto	20
Mrs. Oosman Jamal	50
Mrs. K. B. Shroff	25
Mrs. Ebrahim F. J. Lalji	25
Mrs. Hoosein A. Lalji	50
Mr. Dillon	10
Mrs. L. U. Mongini	20
Miss D. E. Wacha	25
Mrs. Gomes	50
Mrs. F. A. Vakil	25
Lady Cawasji Jehangir	200
Mrs. Bowen	50
Mrs. C. H. Wilson	50
Dr. Mrs. Godinho	50
Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan	25
Total	1,082-8

The amount promised through the Honorary Secretary is Rs. 95.

DANCING AND MORALITY.

The question is often asked, Is the modern dance craze a sign of the letting down of moral standards? I do not think so. In anything which is done by so many people both professionally and otherwise there is likely to be some overstepping of the proprieties by a small minority. As far as stage dancing is concerned, we have fortunately passed the banal point where we confound scanty costume with immorality. It has been demonstrated time and again that barefoot dancing was more chaste—and far more suitable, provided the setting called for it—than dancing in the most completely concealing costume. It is almost trite to say that it is dancer and not the costume or the lack of it that determines the moral status of the performance.—Troy Kinney, in the "New York Times."

A notorious character, who had hitherto escaped arrest in spite of all the efforts of the Dehra Ismail Khan police has at last been taken. The man is not only charged with the murder of a Hindu Sahukar, but is also alleged to be the leader in a daring dacoity in village in Dehra Ismail Khan District. On the 26th ultimo he was reported to be within the bounds of Mianwali town and the people stood in great terror. On the morning of 29th May, at 1 a.m., however, Mehta Devi Ditta Mal, Sub-Inspector of Mianwali Police Station, arrested the man as he was sleeping at a distance of 3 miles from the city. The man will be sent over to Dehra Ismail Khan to be tried there for his alleged acts.

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' small size.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12

18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price,
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

FRY—June 15th, at Bandra, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Fry, a daughter.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 9, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 4-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-29.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

June 16.

193. Signalling Class.—Thursday 18th June 1914: The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next 18th June 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

194. Strength.—The undermentioned having rejoined as a Reservist is taken on the Strength of the Corps from the 12th instant:—
No. 911 Gunner C. W. Maidment No. 2 Company P. V. A.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 17.

403. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday 18th inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 19th inst.—Spoon Shoot, 600 & 700 Yards, Classes A. B. & C.
Saturday 20th inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Sunday 21st inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

404. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

405. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Friday the 19th and Monday the 22nd inst. on account of public holidays.
(Sd.) O. T. MacR Leckie, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W Bonner V.D. and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..."With the British Colours" ...Blon.
Overture ....."Le Domino Noir" .....Auber.
Valse ....."Lustige Bruder" .....Vollstedt.
Selection ....."A Waltz Dream" .....Straus.
(a) Intermezzo ..."Silver Lamps" ...Witcomb.
(b) Descriptive ..."Trot de Caralerie" ... Rubinstein.
Selection ..."Autumn Manoeuvres" ... Kalman.
Two Step ..."Pulman Porters" ...Abraham.

DEATH OF MARK ANTON.

It is reported from Saigon that Mr. Mark Anton, the quick-change artist and impersonator who paid several visits to Calcutta last year, suddenly died there a few weeks ago.

THE MAHARAJA OF DHRANGADRA.

His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra, accompanied by his staff and followers, left Bombay for his capital last night by the Guzerat mail. His Highness was given a hearty send-off at the station by his subjects residing in Bombay.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday the 17th inst. at 6-15 p.m. at Alice Buildings when Mr. D. M. Madon, M.A., LL.B., will open a discussion on "Facts and Fiction relating to the Juddin Question." The meeting is open to the public.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from cholera were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Tuesday. No cases of small-pox were reported during the period. The plague attacks were reported one each from Sion, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 69, as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 168 of that of 1912. On Monday last 1,224 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which 13 were found on examination to be plague-striken. A Ward sent 1 of these latter, B Ward 5, C Ward 4, D Ward nil, E Ward 3, and F and G Wards *nil*.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary announces the following contributions towards the Hospital Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 24,02,076-13-8; Bai Maneckbai Bomanjee Petit, being the amount announced by her in memory of her grand father, the late seth Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, in his Oothamna ceremony, Rs. 100; From the Poor boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 66; Bai Soonabai Merwanji Tarachand, in pious memory of her late husband Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand, Rs. 50; Bai Soonabai Merwanji Tarachand, in pious memory of her late son Mr. Savakshaw Merwanji Tarachand, Rs. 50; Mr. F. J. K., Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 25; Mrs. Sorab B. Kapadia, on the occasion of the Oothamna ceremony of her uncle-in-law the late Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Mobed of Broach, Rs. 25; Mr. Burjorji Dadabhoy Gandhi, in memory of his late wife Bai Shirinbai, Rs. 25; Sums below Rs. 20; Rs. 422-4; Total, Rs. 2,402, 881-9-8.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SERVANTS THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Haji Mahomed Rahimtoola charged his servant, Popatlal Motichand, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 60.

The complaint's case was that he entrusted the accused with Rs. 75 on Friday and the latter disappeared with the money, but was arrested on Monday, when Rs. 11 was recovered from him.

The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 49 was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

MARWARI SENT TO PRISON.

A TALE OF TWO BARS OF SILVER.

Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency, Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Karnik, of the Princess Street Police Station, charged, Kustarchand Firjarji, a Marwari, having a business at Dombri, at the instance of Asharatlal Tribhandas, with cheating in respect of two bars of silver valued at Rs. 412-12.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 7th January, 1914, the accused went to the complainant, who is a silver merchant on Sheik Memon Street, and representing himself as Chaparji Narawji, a partner of the firm of Paranaji Premaji of Dombri, secured too bars of silver and making them into two parcels took them to the Oomarkhadi Post Office, and posted them to Gitaji Gumaji his brother-in-law, at Jharoli, in Marwar. The complainant, a few days latter, finding that he had been imposed on, made a complainant to the police. The accused had meanwhile proceeded to Jharoli, but when he called for the parcel, he learnt that it had been returned to the Omarkhandi Post Office and wrote to the postmaster asking him to re-forward the parcels. The police, however, before the letter reached its destination, acting on the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, had secured the parcel, and inspected its contents, and on receipt of the letter had wired that the accused be arrested, but he, hearing that the police had attached the parcel, absconded, and was not arrested till a month later in Bombay.

His Worship convicted the accused, and as he had been previously convicted and fined Rs. 1,000 by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for receiving and disposing of stolen property, His Worship sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Kanuga asked for an appealable sentence, but his Worship declined to accede to the request, as he had already passed sentence.

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE FAILS.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Madhovdas Tolaram, a partner in the firm of Khyaldas Ramdas, Shroffs and Commission agents, Bharbhaya Street, charged Jayaram Shamji, Khimji Shamji, and Mohanlal Virji with criminal breach of trust in respect of 452 bags of rapeseed, valued at about Rs. 6,500.

Mr. R. Solomon, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, defended the second accused.

The first accused, who, it is alleged, absconded after the commission of the offence, is still at large, while the third accused was discharged sometime ago.

The complainant alleged that all the accused were partners in a firm doing the business of 'mukadams' and had godowns at Dana Bunder, where the goods belonging to different merchants were stored. He further alleged that on the 20th July, 1912, the accused, after selling the goods and misappropriating the sale proceeds, absconded.

In January, 1913, the third accused surrendered, and said he was not a partner in the firm that he had not misappropriated anything, and that he had absented himself from Bombay because he was ill. He was accordingly discharged.

In March, 1914, the second accused, who is a brother of the first accused, also surrendered.

Mr. Dhondi, who defended the second accused, submitted that his client was not a partner in the firm, of which the first accused was the proprietor. In support of his contention, he produced the evidence given in three suits filed by the first accused in the Small Causes Court, in all of which the first accused had said he was the proprietor. Mr. Dhondi urged that if his client had been a partner in the firm he should have been made a party in those suits, under the rules issued by the High Court, as otherwise the suits would have been dismissed for misjoinder. He further urged that the complainant had not been able to produce any contract or hundi signed by the second or third accused, and that all these had been signed by the first accused.

His Worship, delivering his decision, said that as the prosecution evidence about the second accused being a partner in the firm was only oral, and as there was no documentary evidence such as contracts or hundis signed by the accused, he would not be justified in framing a charge against him. His Worship therefore discharged the second accused.

SOLDIERS' HOME CASES.

DOCTOR FINED ON TWO CHARGES.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the three charges against Dr. C. P. Marrett,—two preferred by Mrs. M. Daniels, of insult and defamation, and one of insult by her daughter, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Banaji barrrister-at-law, and Nariman appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Kanuga defended.

Regarding the charge of insult on March 19th, his Worship said that the accused was the proprietor of the Soldiers Home, Colaba. On January 15th, the complaint, Mrs. Daniels, was installed as manageress or Superintendent of the Home, and Dr. Marrett gave her Rs. 50 for preliminary expenses, and arranged with Mr. and Mrs. Hughes to stay at the Home, and pay rent which would cover the amount to be paid to the doctor by complainant as rent for the entire Home any profit from the Home was to go to her. Complainant regarded herself as a sort of hotel keeper. The accused had written later in commendatory terms of her management. In March the accused gave the annual treat to the soldiers' children in connection with the Band of Hope. Arrangements for 100 children and their parents had to be made, and the complainant had estimated that the tea would cost Rs. 10. Accused had written her saying that he failed to see by what rate she had arrived at the estimate. The accused had also issued to her certain instructions, and further correspondence passed, and D. Marrett had in his last letter stated that he had decided to close the Home, and asked her what notice she expected.

The complainant had lost her monkey, which she believed to have been due to the lodger, her tender for the tea had been rejected, and the doctor had issued certain instructions, and it was possible that the complainant wanted to spoil the doctor's tea party, and decided to celebrate her daughter's birthday on the same day. Complainant had returned the milk and cup and saucers that were sent, and in his Worship's opinion it was possible that the accused used unguarded expressions in his excitement.

He acquitted the accused.

In the case in which Mrs. Daniels charged Dr. Marrett with defamation, his Worship said there were two imputations. The first was that if the soldiers did not get back their money at once they were not likely to see it again, and the second, the alleged imputation was that if the matter came to the court the complainant's character would come before the public, and he had came to the Soldiers' Home to give the poor woman a chance. From the evidence there was no doubt that the accused made the imputations. Dr. Marrett was the proprietor of the Home, and before she went there complainant was in reduced circumstances, and received a loan from the European Relief Association. He held that the first of these imputations was made in good faith, and in protection of the soldiers' interests. Regarding the second imputation there was no justification whatever. The only thing that had been shown was that the woman was poor and had received a loan, which was not repaid. Whatever the accused meant, the ordinary meaning would lower the complainant in the eyes of the soldiers addressed. But it must, he said, be taken into consideration that complainant's friends were addressed, and the publication was not a very wide one. In his opinion a fine of Rs. 30 would suffice.

In the case in which Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Daniel's daughter, charged Dr. Marrett with insult, his Worship held that there was evidence that the accused made the statements complained of. He had asked her where she was when her mother took over the Home, and suggested that it was not to her advantage if people knew where she was. The accused had also asked her why she was not with her husband, and his Worships held that the accused was insulting. He convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Mr. Kanuga asked for a day in which to pay the fines, as Dr. Marrett had not brought the money with him. Permission was granted.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

BODY FOUND ON THE SEA SHORE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Corner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Maratha woman, name unknown, whose body was found lying, below the compound wall of the bungalow occupied by Mr. Nursey Khatau and just below high-water mark near the Nepean Sea Road.

It appeared from the evidence that Ramchandra Narayen, a coahman in the employ of Mr. Khatau, went to throw stable refuse over the compound wall on to the fore-shore on Monday, when he saw the body of the deceased lying on her side below the compound wall. He informed the police, and Inspector Sutton, on going to the place found the body dressed in a *saree* and bodice usually worn by Mahratta women. She appeared to be about 25 years old. Her throat had been cut, and she was holding a blunt and rusty piece of iron in her right hand. There was no blood on the spot, and no foot-prints were to be found.

A post mortem examination was made by Captain Jones, Acting Police Surgeon; who was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to hoemorrhage from a wound in the throat. The examination further showed that the internal jugular vein had been cut, which, he said, would cause death in a few minutes. The injury to the throat could not have been caused by the piece of iron the deceased had in her hand. The throat was cut straight across, the wound being two inches and a half deep in the centre. The throat must have been cut with a sharp instrument, and death probably occurred on Saturday.

The body has been kept in the refrigerator at the Morgue, for identification, and the enquiry has been adjourned.

A FATAL FALL.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of a Hindu child, named Narayan Jairam, aged eighteen months.

It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday the child's mother, Narbadabai, residing on the first floor of a house at Elphinstone Road, went to a water tap in the house, leaving the baby on the balcony. Soon after she had left, she heard a sound and ran to the staircase, where she found that the child had fallen to the ground-floor. His left thigh was found to have been fractured, and he was taken to a bonesetter, who bandaged the leg and asked Narbadabai to bring the child again on Monday. The child, however, died on Monday.

The Jury returned with a verdict that the child died from the effects of a shock following an accidental fall from the staircase.

MR. PLATT'S CONCERTS.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

Great interest is being evinced in the two complimentary performances to Mr. Edward Platt, which it has been arranged shall take place at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday and Saturday next. During Mr. Edward Platt's tenure as Manager of the Royal Opera House he made a host of friends, and all who came in contact with him learned to appreciate his unfailing courtesy, as well as his business-like capacity. The proposal, therefore, to mark his severance with a Bombay Theatre by a public benefit met with a very ready response, and it was thought feasible to have two such performances instead of only one.

The programmes at these two performances will be very attractive. Mr. Platt has been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of the Baroness Grodecka, whose recent recital at the Taj Mahal Hotel attracted so much attention. The Baroness will repeat some of the songs which she sang so charmingly on that occasion, and will also give representations of the Tango and some of the folk dances of her native Poland. The songs she will sing are as follows:—

POLISH SONGS.

Spring Night ..... Kotarbriski.
Lark Song ..... Noskowski.
Polish Hymn ..... C. Burrow.

RUSSIAN SONGS.

Where Though Art ... C. Szreder.
Sweet Love is Gone ... A. Lenina.
Troika ..... P. Balakowa

Baroness Grodecka.

Among the other artists who will appear are the well-known Bombay favourites Miss. Violet Frampton, Mr. James McGrath, Mr. Louis Cowen and Miss Mote. New pictures will be shown on each night.

"SHE" AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

A special feature of next week's show at the Gaiety will be the appearance for the first time in India of "She" better known as Miss Josephine Davis, America's daintiest of dainty comediennes, who has been the idol of theatre-goers all over the world. She is assisted at the piano by her husband, Mr. Bully Geller. She will appear in a charming selection of songs selected from her extensive and fascinating repertoire, and one great feature of her show will be that each song has its own peculiarly attractive gown. The gowns are by Redfern, of Paris and this fact alone should draw all the ladies in Bombay who want to see the very latest in Parisian dresses. Attired on these magnificent costumes, she presents character studies with an originality and faithfulness that must have taken years of the keenest study. Another combination that will be found to be the real goods are the "Five Merry Youngsters" They are five Americans, born and bred in New York City, as Youngsters, attended the day school together. It was at a school show one evening that these five lads presented their character studies of a Jew Italian, Mamma's Boy, etc., etc. seen by a smart music hall manager they were soon booked right ahead for some years, and constant study and practice has made their turn a most popular one on the Halls to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A VARIETY ARTIST.

We are sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Charles Willoughby who died of heat apoplexy on his arrival at Dehra Dun yesterday with the Howitt-Phillips Company. Mr. Willoughby was a member of a well-known Australian theatrical family and came to this country in April, appearing with considerable success in the Kelly-Willoughby combination as sketch artistes and all-round variety entertainers. On completing this engagement he remained in Bombay and only recently joined the Howitt-Phillips Company with whom he left Bombay a day or two ago on tour. Mr. Willoughby was a talented artist, extremely versatile, and a capable exponent of light low-comedy and character parts. He had made a number of friends during his short stay in India, by whom his sudden death is much regretted.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

SEASON 1914.

ARYA BANDHU CRICKET CLUB

Sun. June 14.—Saraswat Union C. C.
Fri. June 19.—Dadar Union C. C.
Sat. June 20.—Gujerathi Union C. C.
Sun. June 21.—Gamdevi Recreation C. C.
Sat. June 27.—School of Arts, Bombay C. C.
Sat. July 4.—New Hindu C. C.
Sun. July 5.—Union Cricket Club.
Sat. July 11.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sun July 12.—Radiant C. C.
Sat. July 18.—Goculdas Tejpal High School C. C.
Sat. July 19.—Pathare Young Cricketers.
Sun. July 19.—Daiwadnya C. C.
Sat. June 25.—Pathare Parbhu C. C.
Sun. July 26.—P. J. New Shivaji C. C,
Sat. Aug. 1.—Lustanian Sporting Club.
Sun. Aug. 2.—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
Sun. Aug. 8.—National Bank C. C.,
Sun. Aug. 9.—Thana Young C. C.
Sun. Aug. 16.—Bandra Union C. C.
Sat. Aug. 22.—Robert Money School C. C.
Sun. Aug. 23.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sat. Aug. 29.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana (Poona.)
Mahrashtra C. C.
Sun. Aug. 30.—New Esplanade C. C.
Sun. Sept. 6.—Kshatriya C. C.
Sun. Sept. 20.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
Sun. Sept. 27.—New Century C. C.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S SOCIAL CLUB

June 6.—Fort Office v. Works Office (The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.)
June 13.—B. B. & C. I. Rly. "B. Team."
June 20.—Killick Nixon C. C.
June 27.—Army and Navy Stores.
July 4.—Bank of Bombay.
July11.—King's Cricket Club.
July 18.—Thos. Cook & Son.
July 25.— Bomaby City Police Club.
August 1.—Sherwood Foresters
August 8.—B. B. & C. I. Rly. "B. Team."
August 15.—Bank of Bombay.
August 22.—Seamen's Institute.
August 29.—Thos. Cook & Son.
September 5.—Sherwood Foresters.
September 12.—Fire Brigade, Byculla.
September 19.—King's Cricket Club.
September 26.—R. M. S. Persia.,
October 3.—Bombay City Police Club.
October 10.—Army & Navy Stores.
October 17.—Married v. Single (The Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.)

POONA PARSEE GYMKHANA V. POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday last on the Parsee Gymkhana grounds and resulted in a draw. The Parsees scored 145 runs (all out), while the Hindus knocked up 105 runs with the loss of seven wickets, when time was called.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C. V. GUJARATI UNION C. C.

This match was played on Sunday. The Gujaratis having won the toss went in first and scored 82 runs, while the Saraswats replied with 95 runs.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. V. FORT VIJAY CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 66 runs. The following are the scores:—Friends' Union C. C. 113; Fort Vijay C. C. 47.

MAJOR GREIG'S CENTURY.

Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, is this year playing for Hampshire. In the match against Derbyshire on May 28th, he put up a century.

NEW SHIVAJI C. C. V. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

A match was played between the P. J. New Shivaji Club and the Lusitanian Sporting Club on the Marine Lines ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 28 runs. The following are the scores:—Shivaji Club, 93; and Lusitanian Sporting Club, 65.

SETH GOKALBHAI MULCHAND JAIN HOTEL.

This Hostel, which is situated at Ferguson Road, Bombay, was founded by the late Jain Sethia Gokhalbhai Mulchand for the benefit of Jain students prosecuting higher studies in this City. The Report of this institution for the year 1913 shows that as many as 55 students took advantage of this Hostel during the year. There is accommodation for 48 students at a time in the Hostel. Every student is provided with a cot, a lamp, a bed, a table, and a chair. The Hostel is provided with a reading room and library on a modest scale. Implements of physical exercise, such as cricket, football, Indian clubs, etc., are supplied free for the use of students. For the spiritual benefit of the boarders, a temple has been attached to the institution and religious classes are also held occasionally. The Institution has been endowed by the founder as well as by other Jain Sethias with several scholarships for the benefit of the poorer students.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 15th June, 1914, should be considered as a half weather working day for vessels working in the stream.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE; FIRST DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0) v. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The first appearance of the teams in the League are watched with great interest, as the occasion is availed of to gauge the capacity of the teams, and last evening a large number were attracted to the Cooperage to watch the encounter between the Bombay Gymkhana and the G. I. P. Railway, when a keenly contested game ended in a pointless draw. The play in the opening stages of both halves, was full of exciting moments, the defences of both teams coming dangerously near to being pierced on several occasions, but as the game progressed, it appealed less to the spectator.

While the Gymkhana had somewhat the better of the exchanges, the railway forwards had quite as many chances of scoring as their opponents. Both Dawson and Heemskerk, saved well although the former was somewhat weak in clearing and on one or two occasions nearly let his side down. Eagle and Peel (who yesterday played in the Second Division of the Y. M. C. A.) made a more confident pair of backs than Begbie and Simmonds, although the latter pair were never at any time weak. The Gymkhana halves, Cook, Bell and Kilby were the strong point of the team, while for the railway men, Borlase was quite above his *confreres*. Moir's great pace and centering, as of old, was one of the features of the play, although he was somewhat neglected during the second period. Borlase gave him his unstinted attention, and frequently kept him from getting dangerous. Moir's partner in the wing did very well at times, and both Hoare and Edwards showed dash but seldom impressed the looker on as dangerous. The G. I. P. attack included the veteran Jackson, but none of them showed up to any great advantage. There was flashes of combination by both lines, but for the most part the tactics adopted were long, haphazard drives at goal—tactics which pay on a treacherous ground with a slippery ball. While the Gymkhana had on the whole a good team, it is evident that their strength have been over-estimated. They play a game of a different class to that played by the Sherwood Foresters, and although the dash and devil-may-care style that they can call to their aid on occasions may serve, it is hardly likely that they can play consistently enough to displace the League champions.

THE RUN OF THE PLAY.

The Gymkhana, defending the bandstand end goal, went away at the start, and for five minutes confined the play in the G. I. P. half, but could make no opening, till a centre from Moir was headed out by Hoare to Edwards who dashed into it and drove it in with great force, the ball however rose harmlessly over the cross—bar. This put the railway men on their mettle and Muir sent out to MacDonald, who raced the leather down the field, and sent back right in front of goal. Armstrong caught the ball in the air, and drove it to the left corner, Heemskerk bringing off a marvellous save by flinging himself at the ball. The teams now steadied themselves and for quite a long while neither team could make any head way, till Moir sprinting down his line with the leather, sent it along the ground to Hoare and a *melee* ensued in which the Gym. centres, Peel and Dawson, were very much mixed up. Hoare having the leather at his feet in two occasions, with an open goal, but failing to spy it. The Gymkhana ran the railway men off their feet in the opening stages of the second half. Sturcham was responsible for an excellent shot, which took Dawson all his time to negotiate, but in driving for safety he gave Edwards, who sent back a good low shot, which Dawson saved at the expense of a corner. The goal-keeper was again applauded for saving a shot from Moir, but in running out the ball, he lost it to Hoare, who sent back a low one, which Peel, who was standing at goal, mis-kicked, but the ball hit the upright and Eagle securing drove out to safety. The G. I. P. however, gradually, began to find themselves, and soon claimed more than a share of the exchanges. A corner kick was headed out to Jackson, who smashed in a low hard shot, but Heemskerk again proved equal to his task. He flung out the ball which was directed to the far right corner of the net, and fisted it out, amidst great applause. The game ended, as stated above, as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil.
G. I. P. Railway ..... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana: Heemskerk, goal; Begbie, Simmonds, backs; Cook, Bell and Kilby, halves; Edwards, Rogers, Hoare, Sturcham and Moir, forwards.

G. I. P. Railway: Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Berlase, Shenklin and Brian, halves; Jackson, Reynolds, Armstrong, Muir and MacDonald, forwards.

Referee: Mr. H. L. Inwood.

TELEGRAPH (1) v. RANGERS (1).

The telegraph club met the Rangers in the second League on the Oval under the supervision of Mr. Bennett, when a keen game ended in a draw, each side having a goal to their credit. In the first half exchanges were even, the Telegraph being the first to score. The point came from a corner kick which Jones redirected with his head. Ailkinson, the centre forward of the Rangers, however, soon drew on level terms with a good shot. In the second period, the Telegraph, with a strong breeze behind them, had the better of the exchanges, but were able to add no further point, the game, ending as stated in a draw of one goal each.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I.—R. G. A. vs. Hornets, Cooperage.

Division II.—Customs vs. Luso Indiano, Ovab

E. K. PUNCH,

Australia's most popular Cordial. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite. The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. It is an invaluable health giver to tropical residents.

E. K. Punch:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk, by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

E. K. Punch:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Ærated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Bear.

Price Rs. 1-6-0 per bottle

Sole Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

IN POINT OF RATES,
POINT OF SECURITY,
POINT OF MANAGEMENT,

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE.

Company, Limited.

Stands on a strong basis. The requisite Deposit has been placed with the Government of India, under the Indian Insurance Act of 1912. The Company has a scheme suited alike to the rich and the poor.

For further particulars apply to

The Secretaries,

The East and West Insce. Co., Ltd,

19, Bank Street,

Fort, BOMBAY,

ROLLS-ROYCE.

In officially certified trials and in the hands of private owners the Rolls-Royce has proved itself a car of remarkable economy in upkeep. The Royal Automobile Club certified only Rs. 32 required for new parts, after 15,000 miles on the road, to replace all parts of chassis *showing any signs of wear*. The Rolls-Royce has amply demonstrated its suitability for use in India. Recently His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, who has purchased no fewer than eight Rolls-Royce cars, expressed the opinion that the Rolls-Royce is "the best car in the world."

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED,

Incorporated in England.

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

"O.T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

THE

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ALL THE BEST CARS

Including

DAIMLERS, ROVERS,
FIATS, ARROL-JOHNSTONS, ROYAL STANDARD
VULCANS, LIGHT CARS,
DENIS AND DAIMLER
COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Latest models for immediate delivery.
at Makers' prices plus cost of importation.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showroom, Apollo Bunde. | Branch Lucknow,

358A

Evans, Fraser & Co.

(MEN'S DEPARTMENT.)

BEFORE BUYING

YOUR

WATERPROOF

Call and see the **"Fort" nverness Cloak.** Specially made to our order for Tropical wear of a fine Fawn Paramatta Cloth on similar lines to a waterproof costing double its price. This Cloak should not be confused with the usual low priced garment of most inferior manufacture.

The Fort Cloak has a deep all-round cape, with arm slings, the seams are stitched, sewn and cemented, and in general appearance it is a marvel at the price.

Stocked in all sizes **Rs. 10-15** each.

In addition to this line we have in stock Waterproofs for Ladies, Men, Children and Servants all marked at prices which, taking quality for quality, cannot be beaten.

Evans Fraser & Co. THE FORT HOUSE BOMBAY

FOR YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE DENTISTRY.

CONSULT AN EMINENT DENTIST ABOUT YOUR TEETH FREE.

Dr. Carr D.D.S., (Late Dr. Boyes.)
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
(Opposite Clock Tower),
Bombay.

India's Leading Exponent of Painless English and American Dentistry.

The only Dentist in Bombay who guarantees absolutely Painless Extractions by means of his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic (no cocaine) From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a setting without the slightest feeling or pain.

Artificial Teeth fitted on the latest and every known method.

Permanent fillings. Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Highest class work guaranteed. Lowest possible fees charged.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays, 10 to 12.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Bearne' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE BURBERRY

NEW STOCK OF LADIES AND GENTS MODELS

FOR MONSOON WEAR

Whatever the weather—wet or cold—**THE BURBERRY** gives a definite promise of security under all conditions. A promise not only of efficient, but of healthful protection without risk of overheating and its attendant danger of chill.

THE BURBERRY is the accepted weatherproof the world over.

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Red Herring	6
Exploration of Turkey in Asia	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Home Rule Bill	7
Paris Deluged	7
Turko-Grecian Crisis	7
Attack on Durazzo	7
The Jockey Club and R.C.T.C.	7
Cotton-Growing in India	7
Opium Convention	8
Other Cables	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
Belgaum Murder Trial	8
Other Telegram	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Mr. Platt's Concerts	5
Cotton Set on Fire	8
Monsoon Weather	8
Improvement Trust	8
The Colle-Kalina Outrage	8
BOMBBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS	
Bombay Police Courts	5
High Court Cases	9
GENNRAL NEWS.	
The Trial of Natal Planters	9
Weighing the Atom	9
Naval Oil Supply	10
SPORTING NEWS	5
THE WEATHER	8
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Tramway Transfer Ticket	8
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Baroness Grodecka	5
The Derby	9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday June 17, 1914

RED HERRING!

An ingenious, though far from ingenuous, attempt has been made in some quarters to mislead the public on two important recommendations made by the Development Committee which are deemed to be vital to the greater sanitary welfare of the town. One has reference to the practical way of giving relief to congested areas, and the other to the advisability of improving that area of Northern Fort which for years has been allowed deliberately to remain untouched, as we have pointed out in recent articles drawing attention to numerous slum localities which still demand urgent improvement. The attempt is being made to draw a red herring across the trail. The Development Committee has very properly pointed out how congestion in areas, which are more or less slums, can be mitigated. That the Committee's suggestions are exceedingly practical may be intuitively discerned by those who have been close observers of these slums, the very slums, it may once more be repeated, which the Improvement Trust has hitherto culpably neglected to improve, in spite of the strenuous representations made by the Corporation. Knowing the mischief that has been done by the Trust in actually overcrowding areas that were already overcrowded by the operation of some of its costly schemes, the Committee were careful to caution the Government against any further repetition of this grievous and almost inexcusable blunder. While admitting that the "problem of devising suitable methods for improving the overcrowded slums of Bombay is one of great difficulty and complexity," they sound a note of warning, which is very urgently needed, when sanitary improvements are to be pushed a stage further to the effect that "measures adopted on sanitary grounds may produce unexpected economic consequences." The Bombay public is unfortunately too well aware as to how such economic effects have already been produced. The hasty and ill-considered demolition of properties acquired created a dearth of accommodation leading to higher rents than would have been otherwise warranted.

Secondly, this economic effect has had in its turn led to overcrowding. So that the result has been that those who were unable to afford the enhanced rents took refuge in parts already overcrowded, thereby adding to the congestion. The Trust cannot deny this evil consequence of its ill-judged operations. They are patent to the most ordinary intelligence. The fact is that the Trust put the cart before the horse. Before developing Matunga, where land was abundant and to be had at comparatively cheap rates, at the outset, and laying out residential areas for a new suburb, they plunged into the construction of costly "arterial" roads and devoted their very limited resources to these projects. As a consequence properties on the line of alignment of these new roads had necessarily to be acquired and demolished. The first murmurs of the scarcity of accommodation began to be heard, and the landlord, of course, found his opportunity to demand higher rents. Fully cognisant of the consequences just described, the Development Committee has wisely called the attention of the Government to the fact that, in the matter of the difficult problem of relieving congestion, care should be taken that note of the blunders committed by the Trust is repeated. The sentence in the first paragraph of chapter VI of the Report is, therefore, quite intelligible. "Care must be taken," the Committee declared, "that attempts to effect improvements in one part of the City do not result in aggravating overcrowding in other parts." We need not here go into the history of the slums, which has been so graphically described in this chapter, but it is useful now to refer to the 21st paragraph which classifies these places into two divisions. There are the slums owned by certain capitalists for the purpose of making a large profit, and there are slums owned by small investors who try to eke out a subsistence for themselves. There are "the owners of chawls" and there are "the individual owners, hereditary or otherwise, of single small houses upon the rents from which they depend for their livelihood." The classification is eminently judicious and based on practical experience, and yet there are critics who, to cover their own sophistry, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust included, who question with affected childlike simplicity this classification and inquire why there should be differential treatment, one for the rich capitalist who owns chawls, not to make a bare living but to earn a large interest on his capital, and the other for the poor individual owner who eks out a bare livelihood. Surely, there is nothing unsound fundamentally in this recommendation. We deem it to be conveniently sound and in harmony with practical economics. What is the view of great economists in every part of the civilised world as to taxation, and specially as to income-tax? This: that the tax should be according to the income or ability of the tax-payer. Taxes are now leviable on this wholesome and commonsense principle. The equity and soundness of this principle demands no argument. It is self-evident. It is the same logic, economic logic, which the Development Committee wisely propose to apply to the improvement of slums. Not that they are recommending a policy of *laissez-faire* as to slums owned by individuals. They are alive to the sanitary improvements of all kinds of slums. Having regard, however, to the economic experience gained from the very operations of the Improvement Trust, they wish to guard against a repetition of the conditions which are already the subject of grievous hardship and complaint. In matters of this kind sound principles should be judiciously and discriminately applied. And that is the reason that the Committee have suggested what kind of procedure should be taken where houses owned by individual slum-owners have to be improved in consonance with the new legislation that has been suggested.

The question, so childishly put, however, must be interpreted in another sense. It is, as we have said, a red herring drawn across the trail of the Committee's recommendations, in order to divert public attention from the real point at issue. That point is well-summarised in the 25th paragraph, "that the City Improvement Trust should undertake improvement schemes within the congested area of the City." Readers of the "Chronicle" are aware that we lately drew the attention of the public to the gross neglect of the Trust to improve scores of insanitary areas, which have remained untouched, in spite of the representations of the Corporation on the plea of want of resources. There are over a hundred slums of this character, which it is the duty still of the Improvement Trust to take in hand. The Development Committee, cognisant of this dereliction of the fundamental duty of the Trust, have recommended Government to see that it now discharges that duty without any further pleas as to want of resources. This duty the Trust has shirked, but it will now be seriously called upon to discharge it for the sake of the health of the poor who live in these insanitary slums. It is, therefore, merely disingenuous to attempt to divert the attention of the public from this main and essential point, and to attempt absurdly to criticise the wise and practical difference which the Development Committee insist should be made between the two classes of slum owners. As a matter of fact the rich owners of chawls have vastly benefited, at the public expense, by the Trust acquiring various properties under the different schemes. The poor slum owners of properties mentioned in Mr. Harvey's report of 1914 have been altogether neglected. And so the Trust is open to the charge of having committed a double injustice, first, in not buying up properties of humble individual owners in slum areas, thereby aggravating overcrowding, and, secondly, in keeping these unbought slums in a woefully insanitary condition by having failed to improve them in the spirit of the Act, and in defiance of the earnest representations of the Corporation. Under the circumstances the Trust would be wisely advised to repair its neglect of the past fifteen years by quietly carrying out without further delay the recommendations of the Development Committee, instead of trying to find mare's nests to cover its own sins and naively mislead the public.

EXPLOITATION OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Reuter's announcement to-day that a complete understanding has been reached between England and Germany on all questions in regard to the Baghdad Railway is good news, but in the absence of details it is impossible to say if the "understanding" can be regarded as wholly satisfactory to British interests. As we have often said, it is now too late to attempt to mask the German domination and direction of the enterprise, which nobody to-day, however simple or credulous, can be deluded into accepting as a purely commercial and economic undertaking. On April 8th of last year, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice laid considerable emphasis on this point in the House of Commons. "Bound up with the future of this railway," he declared, "there is probably the future political control of large regions in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and the Persian Gulf." Since then, the course of diplomatic negotiations in regard to the line has made it tolerably clear that the policy of internationalisation, which was at first aimed at, has become unattainable and has been succeeded by a policy of "compensations," the British and French participants being forced more and more to take refuge behind guarantees, compensations and the like. This is, so far as Turkey is concerned, a truly dangerous solution, because, carried to its logical conclusion, it means the dismemberment of Asiatic Turkey. These sureties, these groupings of interests, these compensations, which England and France are obliged to accept, have been indicated in Parliament on several occasions. Briefly, they may be summarised as the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Persian Gulf; the development of the Karoun line by the creation of new customs houses; the affirmation of England's right to build railways in the South; the construction of a telegraph line between Teheran, Ispahan and the Indian Frontier; and the development of consular representation. Such are the measures which, extended and completed by political action, Sir Edward Grey has been content to regard as the general treatment of the case, but they obviously fall short of the principal objective which England and France for years had in view, that is, perfect equality in construction and control of the main line.

It is too early yet to analyse the result of German policy in regard to railway construction in Asia Minor, since the results are not yet final or published. But, whatever accident may arise, developments are likely to follow that will not, it is to be feared, be entirely in the interests of the country. The Turkish Empire, while continuing its nominally independent existence, is already covered by European mortgages. The German appropriation of Baghdad, owing to its not having been corrected in time by a measure of internationalisation, has led to a weakening of British interests, the paucity of which, as compared with German and French concessions, we commented on in these columns on a recent occasion. Russia, on the invitation of Germany, has consented to link the railway to the system of Persian railways, by a line between Teheran and Khanikin, which at this point would join a loop-line from Khanikin to Sadijeh (a point lying north of Baghdad), to be constructed by the Germans. This, it is to be noted, is the very line which Russia had consistently refused to undertake, when asked to do so by France and England. Italy, too, has joined in the search for concessions and her success appears to be assured. Thus "territorial zones" are in the making, opening up a prospect clearly not of the brightest for Turkey. If, after all this, the Turkish Empire survives, except in name, such a survival must be regarded as a historical phenomenon.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Lansdowne's Move.

The Opposition are somewhat hard put to it just now to revive the slackening interest in the controversy over the Home Rule Bill, but, even so, it is somewhat difficult to find any justification for Lord Lansdowne's motion of censure. If Lord Lansdowne and his friends were as anxious as they pretend to be to come to a settlement by consent, what difference could it make to them if the Amending Bill is not introduced until June 30th? It is obviously desirable to bring about the settlement before the Amending Bill is introduced, in order that its terms may be included in the Bill. If ever there was a proposal to put the cart before the horse it is this demand of the Opposition to see the Amending Bill, before a settlement is either definitely arranged or definitely agreed to be hopeless. What Mr. Asquith proposed was that, if a mutual settlement could not be arranged, then he would introduce an Amending Bill embodying his proposals for the optional exclusion of the Protestant Counties. It is thus obviously desirable, from the point of view of both parties, to leave the introduction of the Amending Bill to the last possible moment,—until the door has been irretrievably closed on the possibility of a mutual settlement.

An Obvious Absurdity.

A vote of censure on the Government for not immediately producing the Amending Bill is thus obviously an absurdity. One can only conclude that this strenuous attempt to force the hand of the Government means that the Opposition leaders are not acting *bona fide* in their assertion of a desire for a settlement, and that they have nothing in view but the postponment of the fatal moment when the Bill becomes law, and the fulfilment of their pledges to Ulster becomes due. A prolonged and excited discussion on an Amending Bill, before the Second Reading of the Home Rule Bill in the Lords, would serve their purpose excellently, and might even risk the final disposal of the matter this Session. The Government would be very unwise if they allowed themselves to be deflected from the course they have marked out,—that of steadily pushing the Bill forward to the inevitable end, without regard to any arrangements for a compromise in Ulster which may be in contemplation.

The Admiralty Contract.

The grounds on which the Home Government arrived at their decision to enter into the agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which again formed the subject of discussion in Parliament on Monday, as reported by Reuter to-day, are purely naval, namely, the imperative need of direct control of a reasonable proportion of the supply of oil fuel required for naval purposes. There is ground for confident anticipation that,—apart from the political aspects of the matter,—the step which has been taken will be of great benefit to the Navy, leading to a large economy of expenditure in providing for oil fuel. According to an explanatory memorandum issued with the Blue-book, during mail week, giving particulars of the agreement between the Government and the Company, and the report of the Admiralty Commission which, under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, investigated the oil-fields comprised in the Company's concession, the agreement provides that His Majesty's Government shall subscribe to the capital of the Company as follows:—

	£
Ordinary shares	2,000,000
Preference shares	1,000
Total shares to be held by Government	2,001,000
First debentures ranking *pari passu* with existing debentures	199,000
Total Government subscription	2,200,000

Details of the Arrangement.

Provision has been made for the appointment of two *ex-officio* Directors by the Treasury, one of whom will be selected to represent the Admiralty directly. A power of veto over all acts of the Company and its subsidiaries has been conferred upon the two *ex-officio* Directors, with right accorded to the other Directors to appeal to his Majesty's Government. The veto, however, is to be exercised with due regard to the financial and commercial interests of the Company, and only in respect of matters of general policy. The capital furnished by the Government will be issued in instalments as required, and is intended to provide for such development of resources as may be necessary to secure an abundant supply of oil for naval purposes over a term of twenty years.

Lady Willingdon's Scheme.

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, has just issued an appeal to the public for financial assistance on behalf of Lady Willingdon's scheme for improving the condition of women during confinement and the care of infants. The objects of the scheme were fully explained at a meeting of ladies held in February last, at which Lady Willingdon presided. It is intended to maintain a staff of trained women to educate and instruct *dhais*, who usually attend on the poorer classes of Indian women during confinement, so that the risk to mother and child may be minimised. Such a scheme must have the hearty goodwill and sympathy of every man and woman in Bombay and needs no commendation. In order, however, to develop it fully funds are urgently required, although Rs. 7,432 have already been received in donations and Rs. 5,725 have been promised. We trust the Honorary Secretary's appeal will evoke a ready response from those,—and there must be many,—who desire to assist in this movement. Subscriptions or donations are to be remitted to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Buildings, Fort, endorsed "Lady Willingdon's Scheme."

Magistrates and First Offenders.

The Bombay Government's Circular issued the other day, calling the attention of the Presidency Magistrates to the indefensible practice of committing "first offenders" to jail in default of payment of fine, is a timely admonition that such a practice in the case of minor offences makes a vital and cruel distinction between rich and poor. Last year, it is pointed out, no less than 806 first offenders were sent to jail for non-payment of fine, the period of imprisonment being, in the great majority of cases, seven days or under. This is a deplorable state of things and calls for immediate improvement. The Government, with this view, hopes that Presidency Magistrates will make freer use of the power conferred by section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code of releasing first offenders on probation of good conduct. It will be remembered that about a year ago Mr. Churchill spoke of coming changes in the English penal system which, too, demands urgent reform. Last year in England over 1,000 persons were imprisoned for offences under the Highway Acts through not having been in a position to pay a small fine on the spot. It is a heartless system, and we are grateful to the Bombay Government for its official disapproval of it.

A Typical Monsoon Day.

Until rain has been falling steadily for about a week many people refuse to believe that the monsoon has actually set in; but any lurking doubts on that score in Bombay must have been dispelled by yesterday's weather. It was a typical monsoon day, with skies grey and cloudy for the most part, a strong wind, and driving showers of rain at short intervals in the morning, merging into a steady downpour which lasted most of the afternoon. The rainfall, however, is still considerably below the average for the first half of June. Lower down the coast there has been much more rain than in Bombay, and yesterday's weather report states that at Ratnagiri there were seven inches of rainfall on Monday. Cherrapunjee, the famous station in Assam, has begun early to return high figures, for twenty-five inches of rain fell there on Monday, and the record for the past three days is the huge figure of seventy-three inches.

HOME RULE BILL

QUESTION IN LORDS.

GOVERNMENT POLICY OUTLINED.

SECOND READING ON 30TH INSTANT.

AMENDING BILL NEXT WEEK.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S MOTION OF CENSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Crewe informed Lord Lansdowne that the Government proposed to take the second reading of the Home Rule Bill on the 30th instant. The Amending Bill would be introduced next week. This would give the Opposition ample time to consider its position. It had been hoped, he added, that the Amending Bill would be the result of conversations between the parties. That still held good.

TIME INADEQUATE.

Lord Lansdowne affirmed that the time for discussing the Amending Bill was altogether inadequate as this was the only measure which mattered.

DELAY IN AMENDING BILL.

Lord Lansdowne emphasised that events had been moving with alarming haste in Ireland, but the Government had done nothing to mitigate the strain or towards conversations. The Opposition would not proceed with the discussion of the Home Rule Bill if they were only given a chance of seeing the Amending Bill for a few days before the main discussion.

Lord Crewe replied that perhaps an agreement could only be reached by a public discussion rather than by conversations. He understood that Lord Lansdowne preferred a public discussion. If an agreement were reached it mattered little by what road it was reached.

NOTICE OF MOTION OF CENSURE.

Lord Lansdowne subsequently gave notice of motion to-morrow censuring the Government for the delay in producing the Amending Bill.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TREATY OF COMMERCE.

CONVENTION INCLUDING INDIA SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, June 16.

A convention has been signed which includes India in the scope of the Anglo-Italian treaty of commerce of June 15th 1883.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The underwriters have been saddled with 75 per cent. of the Russian Railway loan.

SALVATION ARMY HEROISM.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND SURVIVOR'S STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

At the Salvation Army Congress yesterday, one of the Canadian delegates who had been rescued from the Empress of Ireland gave a description of the disaster. He stated that not a single member of the Army was found with a life-belt on; all gave their life-belts to others.

KOMAGATA IMMIGRANTS.

FUNDS EXHAUSTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 16.

Hindus are supplying food daily to the Indians on board the Komagata, the latter having claimed to have exhausted all their funds.

The examination of the immigrants will probably be concluded in ten days.

PARIS DELUGED.

ROADWAYS COLLAPSE.

TAXI-CAB WITH PASSENGER ENGULFED.

SEVEN KILLED AND ENORMOUS DAMAGE REPORTED.

LONDON, June 15.

A fierce thunderstorm deluged Paris to-day. The streets were flooded and roadways collapsed in three places engulfing a taxi-cab and a passenger inside. At least seven people have been killed while other casualties are feared. Numerous buildings have been struck by lightning and enormous damage has been done.

A HUGE LANDSLIDE.

PARIS, June 16.

The worst landslide in the storm occurred in Place Philippe du Roule where a hole was made with a surface measurement of 150 square metres. The depth of the hole is constantly increasing.

The number of persons engulfed is not known. The quarter is isolated owing to the cutting off of electricity. Gas and water are pouring from broken conduits.

CHAUFFEUR AND LADY PASSENGER FOUND DEAD.

TWO KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The taxi-cab has been extricted from one of the cavities in the streets of Paris. The chauffeur and a lady passenger were found dead inside.

Lighning killed two and injured eight workmen on a building at Choisy-le-Roi.

SUBSIDENCES CONTINUE.

AN ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 10.

Sixteen bodies have been recovered from yawning abysses which have opened in different quarters of Paris. Into these sewers and waterpipes have been gushing for hours after bursting with terrifying explosions.

Gaspipes have ignited in some places and smoke is issuing from holes in the ground. Numbers are still missing and many are known to have been injured.

The subsidences continue.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH.

BETTING ON ENGLISH TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The betting on the next polo test is 4 to 1 on England.

CHANGE OF PLACES IN AMERICAN TEAM.

NEW YORK, June 15.

It is announced that Mr. Larry Waterbury will play No. 3, and Mr. Milburn back in the next polo test, thus changing places.

A welcome rain has fallen and the heat has been allayed.

ENGLISH TEAM HOPEFUL.

HEMPLTEAD June 16.

Despite the heavy downpour the polo ground will be in splendid condition for the second test-match. Fair weather is indicated.

The visitors are hopeful of gaining another victory but expect that the Americans will put up a better fight this time.

Betting is 8 to 5 on England. Some bets of 2 to 1 have been made.

Captain Cheape holds the opinion that the reconstruction of the American team is in their favour.

LAWN TENNIS.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The English team for the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis Competition will be composed of Messrs. Parke, Mavrogordato, Kingscote and Roper Barrett.

The British meet the Belgians, if they are successful against France.

THE NEW SHAMROCK.

The new Shamrock is so stable that four tons have been taken off her keel.

THE JOCKEY CLUB AND R. C. T. C.

CALCUTTA STEWARD'S ASSURANCE.

CONDITIONS OF SWEEP TO BE ALTERED.

ITS INFLUENCE ON DERBY OWNERS

LONDON, June 15.

At a meeting of the Jockey Club to-day Lord Durham asked the stewards whether they could give any information regarding the Derby and the sweep known as the Calcutta Sweep.

Captain Green said he had seen one of the stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club who had assured him that when he met his colleagues he would put the case before them, and that he felt certain that they would agree to remove from the conditions of the sweep any clause which might lend inducement to owners to run horses which otherwise would not be brought to the post.

We are not very sure regarding the identity of Captain Green, and from the wording of Reuter's telegram on the subject it might reasonably be inferred he is a steward of the Jockey Club, or at least one of the leading lights associated with the institution. The name of the R. C. T. C. steward, who has taken upon himself to give such a stupendous assurance to the Jockey Club, might have been published at the same time. It appears incredible that this gentleman, on behalf of his Calcutta colleagues, should have committed himself to making the astounding admission, that a private club sweepstake had so far degenerated in its character as to be capable by its effects of introducing sordid and unsportsmanlike features into a great classic event like the English Derby. The Calcutta sweep has come to be recognised as a time-honoured institution of this country, and although the details are worked on quasi-private lines, it is generally known that probably as much as ninety-five per cent of the sum subscribed comes from the public. Year after year it has been speedily conducted by the R. C. T. C. There is not a semblance of gambling about it from start to finish, and from the highest to the most lowly in the country it is looked forward to annually with the most pleasurable anticipations, as an event capable of placing a lucky few beyond the realms of want at the expenditure of a modest ten rupees. If the Jockey Club is seriously convinced that owners of Derby candidates are liable to be influenced to start horses which have not an "earthly," to the detriment of the race for a paltry mess of pottage amounting to about £200, then let it look at Home first and cleanse the Augean stable of its sporting riff-raff. It there were no takers, there would be no offers. The next thing we may possibly hear is, that the drawers of the favourites distributed a lakh or two amongst "outsiders", either to kick Kennymore to pieces at the gate or to "deal" with him during the running of the race. England at present is unfortunately too heavily weighted with a type of what are recognised as sporting writers, who, in place of confining their energies to the legitimate sphere of reporting race meetings, or giving their readers an insight into racing possibilities on purely book-form, give way to the temptation of indulging in all kinds of ridiculous lucubrations during the winter months preceding the Derby on the prospects of some of the candidates for the big race, gauging their merits on the five or six furlong races in which they proved successful, forgetting in their ignorance that there is a very wide gulf between sprint courses of this kind and 1½ miles The mild winter bleat regarding some particular horse in due season becomes a spring bray, which, as the three-year-old classics draw near, developes to a mighty roar, and the object of adulation is installed as a public idol with the man in the street. When the "good thing" goes down something has to be said in extenuation of all the mendacious nonsense which had previously been written, and these equine experts are only too glad to seize upon any form of excuse to account for the downfall of the idol, an incident like this sweep affair being vigourously exploited for the purpose. So far as India is concerned the Calcutta sweep is of just as much importance to the people here as the race for the Derby is to those at Home, and had the Stewards of the R.C.T.C. expostulated with the Jockey Club on the conduct of the owners of the so-called outsiders,—Peter the Hermit included no doubt,—they would really have more grounds than the latter now have to question anything with regard to the private details of the sweep. We hope to hear that the R.C.T.C. will contradict the statement which has been cabled by Reuter, or at least to dissociate itself from any unauthorized assurance given on their behalf by this unnamed steward.

PIRACY IN CHINESE WATERS.

CONCERTED BRITISH AND CHINESE ACTION FOR PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. F. D. Acland, replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the attack made by pirates on the British steamer Tai On on April 28th, said the British and Chinese naval authorities were in communication with a view to a concerted action for the protection of shipping in the southern Chinese waters.

ATTACK ON DURAZZO RESUMED.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

COLONEL THOMSON'S BRAVERY.

WARM TRIBUTES FROM DUTCH PRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 16.

The insurgents resumed the attack at six o'clock this morning.

ROME, June 15.

STILL FIGHTING AFTER 8½ HOURS.

DURAZZO, June 15.

The fighting has been in progress for 8½ hours and still continues.

Colonel Thomson was killed while proceeding to outposts.

ROME June 16.

It appears that Italy had demanded that the Albanian Cabinet should exact an apology from Colonel Thomson or dismiss him in connection with the arrests of Colonel Muricchio and Professor Chinigo.

THE LATE COLONEL THOMSON.

HOW HE MET HIS DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Warm tributes to the memory of Colonel Thomson of the Dutch Gendarmerie, who was killed at the beginning of the insurgent attack on Durazzo, have been paid by the Dutch newspapers throughout the Netherlands.

The newspapers recall some of his experiences while serving as military attache during the South African war.

He died while advancing in the open, vainly encouraging the Malissori to quit the trenches and attack the enemy.

AN HONOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, June 17.

Tributes were paid in the Dutch Parliament to-day to the late Colonel Thomson, who died in Albania, as a compatriot, who had given up his life as a hero.

The Premier said that his death was both a loss and a gain. It was a gain because it caused the name of the Netherlands to be honoured by the whole world.

It is understood that the Government desires the body to be brought to Holland.

MEXICAN REBELS DEFEATED BY FEDERALS.

VILLA HURRYING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 16.

After resisting four attacks an army of 7,000 rebels at Zacatecas have been defeated by 8,000 Federals. They suffered terrible losses from machine-gun fire, General Villa is hurrying to Zacatecas with reinforcements.

PANAMA TOLLS.

BILL FOR REPEAL OF EXEMPTION CLAUSE SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 16.

President Wilson has signed the Bill to repeal the Panama Tolls Exemption Act.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF ASCOT STAKES.

BROAD (25 to 1)	1
ASPARAGUS (25 to 1)	2
GULLER (10 to 1)	3

Twenty-four started. Won by a neck. Two lengths between second and third.

LATEST BETTING ON ROYAL HUNT CUP.

10 to 1 against Bluestone; 100 to 8 Drinmore; 15 to 1 Jameson; 100 to 6 Honeywood; 22 to 1 Santair and Outram; 25 to 1 Lieabed; 28 to Aldegond.

THE NATAL LINE.

RUMOUR OF AMALGAMATION DENIED BY P. AND O. COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The P. and O. Company denies the report that negotiations are in progress for amalgamation with Messrs. Bullard, King and Company's Natal Line.

RUSSIAN AVIATORS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALLENSTEIN. (East Prussia) June 16.

The two Russian officers who had lost their way in an aeroplane crossed the frontier and will probably be examined.

COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S RECOMMENDATION.

FREE LEASEBY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 16.

The Committee of the International Cotton Federation listened to the report of the Secretary on his recent visit to India. He stated that he estimated that the Indian cotton-crop would reach 10,000,000 bales in a few years if proper measures were taken.

The Committee therefore decided to recommend the Indian Government to employ a larger staff of experts to prevent seed-mixing and the supply of seed on credit.

TWENTY YEARS' FREE LEASE OF 7,500 ACRES.

Sir Charles Macara, who presided, mentioned that the Government of the Punjab had granted the Federation free twenty years' lease of 7,500 acres in the Punjab for cotton-growing experiments.

SPECIAL COMPANY TO BE PROMOTED.

LONDON, June 16.

It is proposed to promote a special company under the auspices of the Federation with a capital of £60,000 to work the Punjab estate not on purely commercial lines, but in order to give an object lesson of the benefit of the Indian cotton industry to the world.

The countries affiliated to the Federation would be able to share in finding the capital and so become partners in the enterprise.

NEW COTTON MILLS TO BE BUILT.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 3,000 WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Tattersall's Manchester cotton circular gives a list of the new mills to be built. It says these will have 1,040,000 spindles and will cost £2,500,000. They will provide fresh employment for 3,000 workers.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

SIR BAMPFYLDE FULLER'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller in a letter to "The Times" expresses an opinion that the increase, of the autocratic powers of the Secretary of State under the Council Bill is a change in the wrong direction unless by the weakening of influence of British authority it is our intention to prepare India for Home Rule.

Referring to the election of Indian members Sir Bampfylde maintains that the elective system cannot at present be entrusted to give to the people rulers whom they respect. No effective deference to the numerical majority exists in India.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED FOR SECOND TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Plural Voting Bill by 320 votes to 242 for the second time under the Parliament Act.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A RAMBLING WITNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 16.

At the Delhi Conspiracy trial this morning, Gulabrai, another witness at the search of Amir Chand's house, was examined by the prosecution. He is a Kaisth and is a clerk to a Delhi Mukhtar and is seventy years of age. This witness frequently rambled into long stories when answering questions and the judge had to threaten him with a fine before he could be induced to answer questions concisely.

Gulab Rai repeated the story of the search as told by a former witness.

In cross-examination witness said he saw the card-board box containing the bomb cap and the bottle of petrol lying in the room at Amir Chand's house after the trunks had been brought out of the room by the inspector. Witness' eyesight was questioned by the defence counsel, but the judge remarked that the witness had never stated in any of his evidence that he saw anything at a distance. Witness said he had not noticed a hole in any of the walls of the room where the bomb cap was found.

There was no re-examination of this witness. The Court adjourned till to-morrow when the expert witnesses in explosives will probably be examined.

TURCO-GRECIAN CRISIS.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

HOSTILITIES BROKEN OUT.

SERVIA'S POSITION IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, June 16.

The Cabinet is discussing the Turco-Greek position in view of the Greco-Servian agreement which compels Servia to mobilise in the event of a war. It is hoped, however, that the Powers will mediate to preserve peace.

SUPREMACY AT SEA.

CRUX OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

LONDON, June 16.

Many regard supremacy at sea as the crux of the Turco-Greek position. Turkey's Dreadnoughts are now being completed at Elswick and Barrow but an outbreak of war would place an embargo on them.

It is noteworthy that lack of funds on both sides is likely to be the pacific factor.

TURKISH PRESS PASSIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

The Turkish press takes a calm view. The "Tanin" says that if Greece intends to make a noise Turkey will remain unmoved.

GREEK SEAMEN AT MALTA TO BE IN READINESS.

MALTA, June 16.

The Greek Government has ordered all Greek seamen here to be in readiness for instant departure.

FIGHTING AT MENEMEN AND PHOCIA.

FORTY KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.

Pessimism is felt in official circles here regarding the Turco-Greek situation.

Fighting has occurred at Menemen and Phocia. Forty inhabitants of Menemen are reported to have been killed while defending the town.

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 16.

The Anglo-German agreement regarding the Bagdad Railway has been initialled in London by Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky. A complete understanding has been reached on all questions.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE AT URGA.

WELCOMED BY MONGOLIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Replying in the Commons to a question as to whether Sir Edward Grey had been requested by Mongolia to send an authorised representative to Urga, Mr. Acland said.—"We learn from private sources that the Mongolian Government would be prepared to welcome a British representative. Mongolia has however had no opportunities yet of communicating officially."

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Sussex defeated Northants at Northampton by 24 runs.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The death is announced of Mr. A. G. Steel, barrister and ex-cricketer.

Mr. A. G. Steel took silk in 1901, and became Recorder of Oldham in 1904. He was captain of the Cambridge Cricket XI in 1880, and played for England in Australia. He was an author of several works on sport.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR JOHN DURNFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir John Durnford.

Admiral Sir John Durnford, G.C.B. was born in 1849 and entered the Navy in 1862. He served in the Burma War 1885-1886 and commanded the Naval Brigade in Upper Burma in 1887. From 1901 to 1904 he was Junior Naval Lord and was then appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, holding the post till 1907. He was Admiral-President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, from 1908-1911, and retired in 1913, when he was created G. C. B.

OPIUM CONVENTION.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

POWERS DIFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, June 15.

The International Conference to consider putting the Opium Convention into force has opened. The Foreign Minister announced that Turkey and Servia had refused to agree to the convention. Greece had made reservations regarding the new territories and Austria-Hungary had agreed to it in principle. Great Britain and her Colonies had signed.

NEUTRAL OIL-FIELDS IN PERSIA.

NO ACTION BY GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. Flannery asked whether the Government contemplated the formal annexation or the establishment of a Protectorate over the neutral oil-bearing zone in Persia.

Mr. Acland said the answer was in the negative.

Mr. Churchill, replying to different question regarding the Anglo-Persian Oil Company said the examination of the property and plant of the company has satisfied the Government that the present capitalisation was reasonable and that the potentialities of the proved territory fully justified the expenditure on behalf of the Navy.

A Blue-book giving particulars of the agreement between the Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was published on May 25, extracts from which are reproduced elsewhere.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S THREAT.

HUNGER AND THIRST STRIKE IN OR OUT OF PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst announces that she is undertaking a hunger and thirst strike, in or out of prison, until Mr. Asquith receives a deputation of the Suffragettes.

A SUFFRAGETTE PLOT.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A RESERVOIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

A suffragette plot to blow up the London reservoir at Woolwich was discovered yesterday evening. The reservoir was guarded by the police all night.

THE CAPTURED FITTER BOUND OVER

THE KING'S LENIENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Pike, who was arrested in Buckingham Palace, has been bound over, the King having desired leniency to be shown him.

An engineer's fitter was captured in Buckingham Palace on the night of June 8. He had surmounted a considerable chevaux-de-frise, thereby tearing his clothes to rags, and had forced an entrance in the basement. He ransacked several servants' rooms, changed his clothes and finally entered the bedroom of one of the Queen's pages who was awake and raised an alarm.

The man declared that he wanted to refute the statement made in connection with the suffragette raids that the entry to the Palace was impossible and accepted a challenge to this effect.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ROBERTS.

IMPOSING MILITARY FUNERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

Over a hundred officers from Camberley attended the removal of the body of the late Captain Roberts of the 11th Punjabis. The cadets of the Royal Military College lined the road. The remains of the deceased officer will be interred at Exeter.

DEATH OF RT. REV. ALFRED TUCKER.

SEQUEL TO SEIZURE IN ABBEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The death is announced of the Right Reverend Alfred Tucker, ex-Bishop of Uganda, who died following a seizure in Westminster Abbey yesterday.

The Rt. Revd. Alfred Robert Tucker, D.D., was born in 1849. He was ordained in 1882 and was appointed Curate of Clipton and Durham. In 1890 he was consecrated Bishop of Eastern Equatrial Africa or Mombassa, and after nine years was transferred to the see of Uganda, where he remained till 1911, returning to England as Canon of Durham.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

DECEASED'S RELATIONS WITH ACCUSED'S WIFE.

YOUNG STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 16.

The trial of (1) Hari Govind Kalkandri, a Sowcar, (2) Yalla bin Mallya Kalsai and (3) Sattya bin Shuddu Tallure in connection with the alleged murder of one Shankar Rowji Deshpande, clerk of the first accused, was resumed to-day before Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, and a jury.

The first accused is charged with abetting the murder of Shanker Rowji Deshpande at the hands of Yalla Sattya, and one Amrit Bapuji Deshpande about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1913, and also with abetting Amritta in the abduction of Shanker in order that the latter might be murdered. Against the second and third accused charges of murder and of abduction with intent to murder are framed.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. B. D. Manerikar, Public Prosecutor, Belgaum and Mr. G. K. Oka, Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Kirtikar, Barristers-at-Law, with Mr. Kulkarni, Pleader, were for the first accused and Messrs. Dattar and Soman, pleaders, for the other two accused.

Gopal Rawji, brother of the deceased, was further cross-examined by Mr. Norton. Witness said that he had stated to the Court that on 14th October he had given to the Police Superintendent, the "daftar" given by his son, containing the diaries and letters of the deceased Shankar. He now said that he got the "daftar" from a box. Before the committing magistrate he had stated that the box was carried on a cooly's head from the accused's house. It was not true that Keshav gave him the letters on witness's first visit to Belgaum. Keshav first informed him about the intimacy between Kamala Bai and Shankar before August. Married women among them, had two names. While writing to their husband's relatives married women used the names given in their husband's families. He had never mentioned the name of the village Shinoli in connection with this case.

Mr. Norton at this stage read the complaint made by witness, in course of which he had mentioned the village Shinoli.

Continuing witness said Keshav never mentioned the name of the accused driver Semya to witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that Shankar had never asked him for money. A boy of 12 might not know about the period of mourning.

The next witness was Keshav.

During his examination the judge was requested to see Harinana's house and the house of conspiracy. Accordingly the Judge and the jurors went to see both the houses.

SAW THEM JOKING.

Keshav, examined by Binning, stated:—Shankar was my uncle. I was in Harinana's house. I am a student. Shankar and his wife also lived there. Harinana's wife was called Laxmibai in her house. She was never called Kamalabai there. She was called Kamalabai in her parent's house. I saw Shanker and Kamalabai joking many times. Shankar and Anibanna left for Bale Kundri on bicycles on 5th May. After that I never saw Shankar. I identify those bicycles. Harinana told me not to go to Godroom. I was not allowed to dine with others in one row. Nobody touched me. The accused told me that my sister had died. When I was writing a letter to my father the accused snatched it away and tore it. This happened twice. The accused threatened to drive me away if I wrote again. My uncle Abaji asked me about Shankar. I told him. Abaji stayed at the accused's house for eight days. My father came there later. He took me to Jalikop's house. In my box were the diaries and letters of Shankar tied in cloth. I was at Jalikop's house four five days. I did not tell my father then about Shanker's "daftar." I never gave that "daftar" to my father. I saw Harinana's wife write many times. The handwriting of the letters shown to me is like that of Laxmibai. The ring and "tait" shown to me are like those of Shankar. When Shankar went to Balekundri he had worn them.

Cross-examined, witness stated: I saw Shankar and Laxmibai joking two or three months after I went to live at the accused's house. I do not remember if I saw them joking fifteen days after I went to the accused's house. I saw them joking frequently. I thought it improper. I did not tell anybody till I was examined. I occupied the room on the right of the staircase and Shankar on the left. The doors of these rooms face each other. One must sit opposite the door to see what was going on in the other room. Sometimes I saw Shankar and Laxmibai joking in the hall. Shankar had a mistress by name Sundra. Sundra once came to Harinana's house. I saw her in the hall. I do not remember the date or the month of her arrival. That was in the first part of my stay in the accused's house. Hari's wife was talking with her for half an hour. I was in my room. I can not say what they were talking about. I did not see them leave the hall. Shankar was downstairs on the sofa. I never read the letters that are produced now. There is a reference to that visit in one of the letters. I read it in the magistrate's court. I did not write that Laxmibai left Belgaum for Balekundri a month or a month and a half before 5th May.

Mr. Norton had not concluded his cross-examination when the Court rose for the day.

THE COLLE-KALINA OUTRAGE.

SERIES OF ARRESTS AND RE-ARRESTS.

Monday last was fixed as the day for commencing the magisterial enquiry before Mr. G. R. Dabhaikar, First Class Magistrate, Bandra, into the case in which fourteen men of the village of Colle-Kalina are charged with being concerned in the fatal assault on Ignatius Penha, a fitter in the G. I. P. Workshops.

Mr. Ferreira, solicitor, and Messrs. Pandurang V. Patil and Peter De Souza, pleaders, appeared for several of the accused.

Mr. Ferreira point out to the Magistrate, that one of his clients, who had been bailed out by the Magistrate, had been re-arrested, and he did not know the circumstances under which the re-arrest was made.

The Magistrate pronounced that it was he himself who had ordered the re-arrest.

Mr. Ferreira, then applied for as early a date as possible for the hearing of the case, as most of his clients had already been over a fortnight in the lock up.

Owing to intervening holidays, and to suit the convenience of all the parties concerned the case was adjourned to the 25th instant.

It may be mentioned that of the fourteen accused eleven were released on bail by the police the day after their arrest. Soon afterwards they were re-arrested by order of the D.S.P., Thana, and again released by the Magistrate on bail of Rs. 200 each. A few days later, the same Magistrate ordered them to be again arrested and now all the fourteen accused are in the lock-up.

AN IMPORTANT ABKARI CASE.

Mr. Balak Ram I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, on Saturday last, disposed of a criminal appeal against the decision of Mr. Cross, the City Magistrate who had convicted and sentenced one Mahadappa Krishnappa Sali and six other Hindus of the weaver class to three months' rigorous imprisonment each on charges of rioting and assaulting public servants in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, bar-at-law, of Bombay appeared with Mr. L. G. Apte, pleader of Poona for the Appellants, while Mr. Deshmukh assistant Government pleader Poona represented the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the seven accused along with other members of their community assembled at the house of one Thakappa at Junaganj in Poona City to enjoy a feast given on the occasion of the re-marriage of his sister on the 18th February last and that while preparations for the feast were going on, Mr. R. A. Entee, the Abkari Sub-Inspector on receiving information that toddy in excess of the quantity, allowed by law was to be found there, raided the place assisted by local policemen and some Abkari peons. A tub from a neighbouring shop-keeper was sent for to measure out the toddy and while a punch-nama was being made, Mr. Entee received information of an offence of a similar nature being committed in another quarter of the city. He therefore proceeded there, leaving the toddy found in the house of Thakappa in charge of some Abkhari and police sepoys. It was alleged by the prosecution that in his absence the toddy was spilt by the third and fourth accused to destroy evidence, and all the accused assaulted the sepoys.

Subsequently Entee arrived on the scene, and the accused were then arrested and placed before Mr. Cross on charges under sections 147 and 353 I. P. Code who sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Pandit, arguing the case for the Appellants contended that the conviction must fail both in law and on evidence. Counsel submitted that the judgment of the learned Magistrate contained no specific finding as to the "common object" which actuated the accused in being members of an unlawful assembly and he cited 33 Calcutta I.L.R. at page 295 and other High Court rulings in support of his contention. Commenting on facts, Mr. Pandit submitted that the whole case for the prosecution depended upon the testimony of two police constables and one Abkari sepoy only and that their evidence unsupported by any other independent witness must be rejected. Counsel further submitted that the case for the prosecution was a counter-blast to prevent accused 3 and 4 who were brutally assaulted by the sepoys from proceeding against them and that the other accused were charged to stop them from giving evidence in their favour.

The learned Sessions Judge in acquitting all the accused strongly commented on the evidence for the prosecution and said that the neighbouring shop-keeper Laxman from whom a tub was borrowed to measure out the toddy had attempted to spread as wide a net as possible for the accused and the Abkari sepoy Mahadu has told absolute lies as a witness for the prosecution. The learned Judge further observed that the fact that the punch-nama made no mention of the alleged assault on the Police and that Mr. Entee on arriving on the scene subsequently made no inquiries about the assault were great factors in considering the case for the defence. The accused were accordingly ordered to be acquitted.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott was entertained recently by the Mussoorie branch of the Anglo-Indian League. In his address Dr. Marchant said there were in India about 300,000 Anglo-Indians who in an emergency could furnish 60,000 trained and armed men. Their numbers were rapidly increasing and in the course of years they would enable the Government to set free the British army of occupation for service in other lands when required. Mr. Abbott, replying, said he would establish an advisory sub-committee to inquire into the disabilities of the community in the superior ranks of the Public Service. Colonel Baer, C. I. E., Commandant Mussoorie Volunteers, said that in many respects the Anglo-Indian boy would give points to English boys springing from the same class of parentage.

MONSOON WEATHER

FULL DAY'S RAIN IN BOMBAY.

NEW RECORD AT CHERRAPUNJI.

Yesterday's weather must have convinced the most sceptical that at last the monsoon has reached Bombay, and few now doubt that Saturday night's storm was the actual "burst"—two days before the official date for the coming of the rains.

During Monday night there were several sharp showers, and yesterday morning early the weather was alternately bright and cloudy. As the morning advanced, however, the area of grey sky, which had never been quite dispelled by the sun even when it was shining its brightest, extended and shortly before noon had extended so that not even the smallest patch of blue was to be seen.

There followed a series of showers, between which the sun shone brightly from a watery sky, and then there came a businesslike down-pour which did not stop until evening.

The fall in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was only 0.36 of an inch making the total since the beginning of the month 2.22, which is more than five inches less than the average.

HEAVY RAIN AT RATNAGIRI.

Judging by the past that on Monday, there were seven inches of rain at Ratnagiri, it would be natural to suppose that more rain was coming, and that Bombay would get its share of it probably to-day, but this supposition is in a measure dispelled by a message received by the Port Officer yesterday, from the Meteorological Department, Simla. This message was to the effect that the disturbance which one must suppose gave the very heavy rain at Ratnagiri had either dissipated or had travelled away and from the Indian coast. The latter view, apparently, is held by the Simla authorities for the forecast speaks of "same extension of the Arabian Sea monsoon into the interior of the country."

SEA WALL AT MARINE LINES.

The sea yesterday had moderated, and was sufficiently smooth to permit of work on the new sea wall at Marine Lines to be proceeded with. Thus far seas have not been very heavy for this time of the year, or work would probably have had to stop altogether. Instead of this yesterday morning hundreds of coolies were pouring the materials which go to make the Vibrocel, of which the new wall is being constructed, into the cast iron shells in which it gradually sets in a solid block.

It was hoped that the wall which is being built with a view to preventing further encroachment by the sea, and flooding during the monsoon, would have been completed in time for this year's rough sea season, but owing to a variety of causes this was not possible. The blocks have, however, been swung into position, and it is believed that they will be strong enough to withstand the sea.

73 INCHES IN THREE DAYS.

Cherrapunji, the rainiest place in the world, has thus early in the monsoon started to break records. On Monday 25 inches of rain fell there, and in the last few days 73 inches of rain have fallen—nearly as much as we get in Bombay in an average year. When it is remembered that an inch of rain gives a weight of over 100 tons of water to the acre—100.003 tons to be precise—one wonders why it is that Cherrapunji is not washed completely away.

As many of our readers know, Cherrapunji stands on the edge of a plateau in Assam, overlooking the plains of Bengal, and the explanation of its abnormal rainfall is that it catches the full force of the monsoon as it rises from the sea. There is an average rainfall there of 458 inches annually and the record heaviest fall was 905 inches in 1861.

TRAMWAY TRANSFER TICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Our Bombay Electric Tramway Co., ... nothing if it is not original. After entertaining us with all sorts of innovations in the beginning of its career, it has now presented to the world the latest manifestation of its six years experience in the shape of a new transfer ticket. It is a regular Chinese puzzle, which would afford good food for solution in these dog days! The Company seems to fancy that all the travelling public are winners of the Chancellor's gold medal in the M. A. degree and that their conductors are senior wranglers! This morning the conductor of my car was swearing and cursing like a cavalry officer at this latest mathematical problem taxing his brain. He took nearly five minutes to punch a ticket, and by the time he came from one end of the car to the other, I noticed about half a dozen people leaving without tickets! With the monsoon curtains down, one should travel with a magnifying glass to read, mark and inwardly digest the contents of this *magnum opus*!—Yours etc.

S. IN THE SHADE.

June 16.

Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science is shortly proceeding on long leave and it is understood he will not return to India.

A police notification enjoins owners and drivers of motor vehicles in Lahore to adequately hood or screen their acetylene gas and other lamps giving powerful light. In default of this order there will be a fine of Rs. 50.

IMPROVMENT TRUST.

THE NOWROJI HILL ESTATE.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

Consideration was resumed of the Municipal Commissioner's letter enquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of Nowroji Hill estate as an open space for recreation purposes.

Is was resolved to inform the Municipal Commissioner that the Board intended to provide a price of land, when available as a temporary play-ground, that the Commissioner be further informed that after a large number of plots had been leased and buildings constructed thereon the Board would be in a better position to judge whether there was need for a permanent play-ground in the locality.

THEFT OF DOCUMENTS.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Judgment was given at the Kyd Street Police Court, yesterday by Mr. Keays in the case in which two youths named Gill and Burress were charged by Mr. Martini, Proprietor of the International Private Detective Bureau, with theft of certain documents.

His Worship said:—The accused are charged with theft as servants of certain papers belonging to the complainant, or alternatively with aiding and abetting each other in the theft. The complainant is a private detective and has been employed by Mr. Strong to procure evidence in a divorce suit to make Mr. Hughman a co-respondent. The complainant had obtained signed proofs from a number of witnesses and it is alleged that the accused, who were his assistant detectives, sold these papers and some letters to Mr. Hughman. The accused on the other hand allege that they acted under the instructions of the complainant who hoped to make money out of both Mr. Strong and Mr. Hughman. The accused have called no evidence to support their remarkable story. The circumstantial evidence is completely against such a story, for it is perfectly clear that Mr. Strong trusted the complainant and had shown no signs of becoming suspicious and of refusing to spend any more money. Mr. Strong was undoubtedly a little gold mine to the complainant and there was every reason that the complainant should behave squarely to him while he was paying, and it is perfectly clear that if he went over to Mr. Hughman the fact would at once get to Mr. Strong's ears, and the gold mine would cease to yield. Mr. Hughman has given evidence and he states he gave Rs. 100 to the accused, but he suggests he gave them the money to go to Chandbally to see Mr. Strong. I have little doubt that there would have been no Rs. 100 if the documents, the subject matter of the charge, had not been forthcoming. Mr. Hughman says the accused stated they were repentant and wanted to make a clean breast of things, but I think that laudable desire was entirely due to the idea that Mr. Hughman would pay them well. I have no doubt the papers were taken by Gill and that Burress aided and abetted him and I convict Gill and sentence him under section 379, I.P.C., to six week's rigorous imprisonment and I convict Burress under section 379, I.P.C., read with section 114, I.P.C., and sentence him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The magistrate intimated that he would look into other pending matters connected with the case to-day.

SUBURBAN TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA.

TRANSFERRED TO NEW SEALDAH STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The transfer of the suburban traffic to the new North station at Sealdah was carried into effect yesterday without the slightest hitch being apparent. So complete was the absence of confusion and delay that a stranger walking into the station at middday would never have imagined that it had only been in use a few hours.

The trains arrived and departed punctually and the passengers found it an easy matter to obtain whatever information they required. Nevertheless it was an anxious time for the officials and Colonel Browne, the Agent, Colonel Murray, the Traffic Manager, Mr. Hanby, the Engineer-in-Chief and a large number of responsible officers of the line were busily engaged as early as 3 a.m. in making the final arrangements.

The first train to leave, steamed out punctually at 6 a.m. and the first arrival was at 6-30 a.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

Captain O'Rorke, 25th Cavalry, is appointed an Inspector at the Cavalry School, Saugor, vice Captain Reynolds, 21st Lancers.

Major Ransford Honnay, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred from the 85th to the 101st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Colonel A. W. Lindsay, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Meerut Division, is granted leave for 3 months and 17 days. Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington 13th Rajputs, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Captain Cameron, 23rd Cavalry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st class at Quetta, vice Captain Nelville, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Peshawar Division, is granted leave out of India for 113 days.

Lieutenant C. J. R. Green, R.E., embarks on the 19th June for a tour of duty in India and is posted to the military works in the Quetta Division.

Lieutenant Colonel A. G. B. Lang, I.A., retires from the 20th May 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Hulbert, I.M.S., is permitted to retire from the 12th May 1914.

COTTON SET ON FIRE.

THREE BOYS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

FATHERS BOUND OVER.

Acting Superintendent Cauty of the Fort Division yesterday produced Thomas Brown, William Borrett, and Sunker Ganoo, the three lads concerned in setting fire on Sunday evening to cotton in Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s godown in Sassoon Dock, to answer charges of causing mischief by fire and abetment, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Cauty said that on Sunday at about 6-30 p.m., the three boys and another, aged six, went to Greaves, Cotton's godown at Sassoon Dock. They got under the tatties in front of the godown, poured oil on the bales, and set it on fire. Thomas Brown brought the oil and matches, and William Barrett set it on fire. Sunker Ganoo was first arrested, and on his statement the others. The godown contained about 2,000 bales, and no doubt, but for the speedy alarm the whole godown would have been burnt down.

Mr. Godinho said he appeared for the accused, but could not, of course, get a warrant signed.

The accused were asked and agreed to Mr. Godinho appearing for them.

Ganpat Asu was the first witness examined. He said that he was employed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., at their godown at Sassoon Dock, which contained about 3,500 bales. He was in the godown at 6-30 on Sunday evening, and noticing smoke, called to a couple of men, and ran to the scene. He saw four boys run away from the godown, and giving chase captured Sunker Ganoo. The godown had bamboo fencing on the side, with an opening, through which the boys ran. He went back to the place from which the smoke was issuing, and put out the fire, which had attacked five bales. He found two burnt matches on the ground and an empty tobacco tin. He smelt the kerosine with the burning bales.

A fellow-employee gave corroborative evidence.

A CHILD'S EVIDENCE.

Fredrick Borrett, aged six-and-a-half years, was then brought into the box by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D. The little fellow was made to stand on a chair.

The Magistrate: Do you know the necessity of speaking the truth?—Yes.

Do you know what happens if you do not tell the truth?—I do not know what happens.

Do you know the nature of an oath?—No.

The witness was merely asked to tell the truth, and his examination was proceeded with.

There was some difficulty in getting him to answer the questions, but finally he admitted that Tommy brought the matches and the oil, and Sunker set the bales on fire. He and Willie were standing outside. The bales caught fire and Sunker asked them to run away. The mali caught Sunker and took him to his house.

What did you do the day before?—Played.

Did you see the fire engines?—Yes.

Mr. Godinho said that he had no objection to the officer leading the witness, and his Worship asking him to do so, the witness said that he had turned the handle of one of the street alarms the day previous, and his brother was standing by.

Asked why they had set the cotton on fire he answered:—"Willie said we will go and light the fire and give the alarm and get the money."

"CATCH HIM! CATCH HIM!"

The first and second accused, when asked, said that they had nothing to say, but Sunker Ganoo, the third accused, who is a servant in the house of Thomas Brown's father, said:—

The lady whom I serve asked to go and tell another lady that she was not going to church that day. While I was returning I saw a tin of kerosine oil and matches in the hand of accused No. 2 who saidd to me. "Come here boy we will go inside." We all went inside and No. 2 poured the oil and lighted the match. Smoke was coming out and a man said "catch him, catch him," so we all ran. I was caught and the others ran away.

Mr. Godhino asked that the offenders might be dealt with under section 31 of the Reformatory Act.

His Worship framed charges and all the accused pleaded guilty.

A SAD CASE.

Mr. Godinho, in addressing his Worship, said that this was a very sad case and apart from the gravity of the act, it was a case which would appeal to his Worship's sympathy. It was a case which called for a great deal of sympathy and commisseration. The evidence of the little witness, he was sure, would convince His Worship that the accused were inspired by a spirit of mischief and nothing else, and that they had no idea of the consequences of their act. He did not wish to minimise the responsibility of the parents, and it was evident that the boys were left to themselves. They were all under twelve years of age, and from the way they had conducted themselves in Court, his Worship would be convinced of their want of responsibility. From the plot, the expectation that the three accused had in view, and the clumsy manner in which it was done, he submitted they should be dealt with under section 83. He asked that the children be handed back to the parents, who should enter into suitable bonds to be responsible for the children's good behaviour.

Inspector Cauty said that he agreed with what Mr. Godinho had said. He had instructions from the Commissioner to ask that they might be dealt with in this manner that they he handed over to the parents, who should be asked to be responsible for their good behaviour. The whole of Sunday they had been running about.

His Worship ordered the fathers of Thomas Brown and William Borrett to enter into bonds of Rs. 250 each, and the father of Sunker Ganoo for Rs. 100 for the good behaviour of their boys for twelve months.

TRIAL OF NATAL PLANTER.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON AN INDIAN.

DISCHARGED ON PLEA OF SELF-DEFENCE.

PRETTY GOOD PUSH TO A PARALYTIC.

In the Verulam (South Africa) Court, before Mr. Maynard Matthews, on 22nd May, George Joseph Todd, Manager of the Phœnix Wattle Plantations, wsa charged with assaulting the deceased Soorzai, an indentured Indian on the estate, by sjambokking and kicking him on the 27th November last. The Crown Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. W. Doull of Durban defended.

It will be remembered that Soorzai died in the Verulam hospital a fortnight after the alleged assault. He was paralysed down one side of his body and had entirely lost the use of his left arm. He used a stick to walk with, limped badly, and had the appearance of being a very weak man.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Hill, District Surgeon, was the first witness for the prosecution. He stated that he made the *post mortem* examination of the deceased at the Verulam Hospital, on the 11th December last, the day after his death. He found no marks of violence upon the body nor was there any extravasation of blood.

Mr. A. H. West, Acting Editor of "Indian Opinion," gave evidence to seeing the deceased on the day in question at the Phœnix Settlement, when Soorzai, along with others, went to him to complain. Witness stated that he saw about half-a-dozen marks across the back of the deceased which appeared to have been made by a sjambok. The marks were long and raised up. They extended across the back. The deceased appeared to be suffering great pain.

THE WIDOW'S EVIDENCE.

Iyamah, wife of the deceased, stated that the accused came to the barracks at about 5 a.m. on the 27th November and, after alighting from his horse, came to where her husband was standing at the door of the hut, took hold of Soorzai with his left hand and struck him with his right several times across the back with a sjambok.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doull: Her husband had nothing in his hand. He carried a stick whenever he went out, but, as it was raining, he had not yet gone to work. Todd came up and said: "Haven't you gone to work yet?" He then pulled Soorzai out and thrashed him with a sjambok. He also kicked him.

Moonsamy, an indentured Indian on the estate, stated that he saw Todd alight from his horse and beat Soorzai with a sjambok. He was standing about forty or fifty yards away. He saw Soorzai fall. Todd fired a revolver in the air before leaving.

Chengian, also indentured to the same estate, stated that he saw Todd beat Soorzai on his back with a sjambok. The deceased did not use a stick against Todd.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doull: He saw Todd fire a pistol. He afterwards saw the marks on the lower part of Soorzai's back. The swellings were about as thick as his finger.

This was the case for the Crown

"PUSHED HIM DOWN."

Counsel for the defence asked for the discharge of the accused on the grounds that the evidence of the witness was so contradictory and that Dr. Hill's evidence showed there had been no violence.

The Magistrate said that, although the evidence of the Indian witnesses was, as usual, contradictory, he could not decide the case without hearing the witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Doull thereupon called Egambaram, a sirdar on the estate, who stated that he saw Todd go up to Soorzai and say "come on!" He then pushed him. Soorzai fell. He was paralysed down one side. Todd had no sjambok in his hand and did not strike deceased.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor: He was quite certain that his master did not have a sjambok that day. He could swear to that. Soorzai fell down and, with the aid of a stick got up. Todd pushed him down again.

The accused then went into the box and related the incidents leading up to the alleged assault. He stated that he gave his native Umhalazani his horse and sjambok to hold. Soorzai was shouting and waving a stick. He asked him, in Kaffir, why he had not gone to work. Deceased swore at him in his own language and witness then pushed him down. Soorzai jumped and came at him. He pushed him down again. The deceased's wife ran and helped him up. Witness then got on his horse and went away. Deceased was very excited and would have knocked him down. He pushed deceased in self-defence. He would swear that he had not a sjambok in his hand. It seemed to him that Soorzai was encouraging the men to keep out on strike. He did not understand his language. The men were sulky. Some had choppers in their hands. Any sign of weakness would have caused them to attack him. He was on good terms with the deceased up to that time. Deceased was well-educated and did a lot of correspondence with the Indians.

USED TO CONTROLLING TEMPER.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor: "I suppose you were excited?"—"No; not at all."

"Do you mean that you were in your normal state as you are to-day?"—"Yes. I am so used to controlling my temper."

"Did you not think you were courting danger by going to the barracks?"—"I could not have kept away."

"Was Soorzai of such great consequence?"—"We had to have a man at the telephone."

"You charged the deceased with a breach of the peace?"—"Yes."

"Did you not think that pushing him down was sufficient?"—"No; I thought he ought to be charged."

"And you knew, when you laid the charge against him, that he had charged you with assaulting him?"—"Yes."

"The man was paralysed down one side?" "Yes; but I have seen him run. He was lame when it pleased him. There was nothing much the matter with him."

"Do you never sjambok you men?"—"No."

"Not even just a flick?"—"I have never done that."

He could not account for the marks on the back. The whole story was concocted. He was sure that Chengian and Moonsamy were not in the barracks because they did were not in the barracks.

"A PRETTY GOOD PUSH."

"What sort of a push was it that you gave this paralysed man?"—"A pretty good push."

"Did you not think that you were taking advantage of him?"—"No."

"What was your idea in charging this man with a breach of the peace?"—"He was very violent."

"Were you afraid that he would hurt you?"—"No; but I was afraid of getting a crack on the head."

"Although you had your horse and a native there?"—"Yes."

"And you never touched him with a sjambok?"—"No."

Re-examined by Mr. Doull: It was necessary to make a firm stand. He did not push the deceased down as a punishment but to protect himself. He never used a sjambok. He had been particularly warned, some years ago, by the Protector. The Managing Director had instructed him not to touch anyone.

Umhlazani, a native in the employ of the estate, said that the accused gave him the horse and the sjambok to hold. It was not customary for his master to give him the sjambok. It happened on that day only. He heard Soorzai swear at his master but he did not understand the language. He also heard Soorzai telling the Indians not to go to work.

Cross-examined by Prosecutor: "You say it is not the usual practice for your master to give you the sjambok to hold?"—"No."

"Why this time?"—"Because he wished to do so."

"If you do not know the Indian language, how do you know that Soorzai was swearing?"—"I know a few words."

"Give us an example?"—"I heard him say 'Voetsac kaida.'"

"How did you know that Soorzai was telling the people not to go to work?"—"I cannot explain. I don't understand the language."

"Witness stated that he saw the deceased slip down the first time and he afterwards saw Todd push him down again.

The Magistrate then, without hearing the remainder of the witnesses, said he was satisfied that the accused was not guilty and discharged him. Neither the Prosecutor nor the Counsel for the defence had the opportunity of addressing the Court.—"Indian Opinion."

On 7th March last, Elokeshi Debi a very old Brahmin of Calcutta aged about 80 years accidentally fell into a manhole when the pipe sewer in Delhi Entally Road was being cleaned and flushed. She received some bodily injuries and was badly shaken. Steps were taken to place her under medical treatment She claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages against the Corporation of Calcutta. She however died on the 31st May, 1914. The medical expenses as per bills submitted came up to about Rs. 283. Her grandson Satish Chunder Mookerjee claimed Rs. 800 in part payment of the claim of Rs. 5,000 to enable him to perform the "Shrad" ceremony of the deceased, and pay the Doctor's bill and other pressing debts. The claim however has been settled amicably at Rs. 500 inclusive of all medical and other expenses.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA *v.* MATHURADAS GOVINDJI.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the defendant for recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,970, with interest, due on a loan account.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

The facts are that the plaintiff Bank lent and advanced to the defendant on 9th July, 1913, a sum of Rs. 5,700 at the rate of 1 per cent. over the Bank rate. A further sum of Rs. 1,200 payable on demand was advanced by the Bank on 11th August, 1913. As securities against these advances, the defendant deposited shares of various joint stock companies, which included 90 shares of the Indian Specie Bank. When accounts were made up in December, 1913, a sum of Rs. 2,970 was found due by the defendant to the Bank. As the balance was not paid by the defendant, the plaintiff Bank filed the present suit.

The defendant appeared in person, admitted the claim against him, and prayed to his Lordship to give him two years' time to pay the amount due by him to the Bank.

His Lordship refused to give him any time and passed a decree for the plaintiff Bank for Rs. 2,970, with interest and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinsha and Co.

A PRINCE'S DEBTS.

LARGE FORTUNE WHICH VANISHED IN BOMBAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

HAJI ALLI ABUBUCKER *v.* KUMAR SRI VIJAYSINGHJI.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant, Kumar Sri Vijayasinghji of Palitana, for recovery of a sum of Rs. 6,600, the balance due by the defendant in respect of certain money dealing between him and the plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

The facts, as stated by Mr. Desai, are that the plaintiff had filed a suit against the defendant last year to recover a sum of Rs. 9,238, with interest. On 25th November, 1913, a settlement was arrived at between the parties, by which the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 9,600 to the plaintiff in full satisfaction of all the claims against him. The moneys were advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant, Rs. 3,000 being immediately paid by the defendant, and the balance of Rs. 6,600, it was agreed, should be paid by three instalments of Rs. 2,200 each, every six months. The first of such instalments having fallen due on 1st June, 1914, and not having been paid by the defendant, the whole sum became due at once according to the agreement; and the plaintiff filed the present suit to recover the balance.

The defendant did not appear in person; but a gentleman named Mr. Jetashanker Prabashanker came in the witness-box and told his Lordship that the Kumar was unable to pay as he was in difficulties. He, therefore, asked for time to pay the amount.

His Lordship enquired what had become of the large fortune which the young Prince inherited from his late father Prince Samatsingh.

Mr. Jetashanker: Bombay was too much for the Prince, my Lord. He has lost everything. All that he has got now is two villages in the Palitana State, the income of which is set aside for his maintenance.

Mr. Desai explained to the Court that the Prince while in Bombay had lost all his fortune and they were anxious to obtain this decree as they were afraid that the little that was left would soon disappear.

His Lordship informed Mr. Jetashanker to instruct the Prince to represent his case by means of an affidavit and then the Court would consider the question of granting him an order to pay the amount by easy instalments.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 6,600 with interest at 7½ per cent and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

MERWANJI ARDESHIR NOBLE *v.* DEVJI LAVJI.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a second mortgagee of the defendant's properties situate at Peddar Road, against the defendant for recovery of a sum of Rs. 21,595, due on a mortgage of the said properties.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff, and submitted that the defendant had been served by substituted service at his last place of residence at Sandhurst Road.

Mr. Davar stated that the suit was filed against three defendants. The second and third defendants were the trustees appointed by the first defendant by an indenture of trust deed in favour of his children. As the trust-deed was set aside by Mr. Justice Macleod, on a suit being filed by a minor son of the first defendant, the second and third defendants, having nothing to do with the property any longer, did not appear.

The plaintiff was called as a witness to prove his claim. He stated that on 22nd April, 1910, the defendant executed a mortgage of his properties to the first defendant on the plaintiff's advancing to him Rs. 10,000. In November, 1910, and April, 1911, there were two further charges on the property made to the plaintiff. A small sum was paid by the defendant to the plaintiff. The balance due was Rs. 21,595.

Mr. Davar submitted that under O. 24, R. 1, of the Civil Procedure Code, they had not made the first mortgagee a party defendant. They did not dispute his mortgage, and it was not necessary to make him a party.

His Lordship passed the usual mortgage decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 21,595. In default of payment of the decretal amount within six months the property to be sold subject to the first mortgagee's claim. Costs to be added to the mortgage account.

Solicitors for plaintiff:—Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

INDIAN EXCISE POLICY.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COMMONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 15.

Papers will shortly be presented to the House of Commons dealing with the Indian Excise policy and giving exposition of the principles on which it is based.

SITAPUR FLYING SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 16.

Regular flights are now being made at Sitapur where a military aerodrome is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. Accidents so far occurred, were only of a minor character.

Difficulty is being experienced with regard to finding suitable landing places, the country being uneven particularly in irrigated portion.

In the People's Bank case yesterday Mr. Petman, for the petitioners, replied referring to the reports of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, and Messrs. Basantram Sons, auditors.

The court said the matter would be taken up on 16th July.

MALTONA

THE FINEST TONIC WINE

Obtainable of all Chemists.

Sole Agents, India :—

Tucker Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East. LONDON OFFICE, 34 NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Bombay, Medows Street.

SPECIAL STOCKISTS :—

PHILLIPS & CO., Hornby Road.

M. T. MADON & CO., Abdul Rehman St.

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO., Abdul Rehman St

THE DERBY.

His Majesty the King, the Queen and Prince Arthur of Connaught driving to the Derby followed by Gipsies running to catch the coins thrown by the Prince.

WEIGHING THE ATOM.

ITS AMAZING COMPLEXITY.

Professor Jean Perrin, of the University of Paris, who delivered a course of four lectures at King's College dealing with the methods he has employed for measuring the size of atoms and molecules, discussed with a "Morning Post" representative some of the more remarkable contributions that have been made by the method of physical chemistry to the fundamental conceptions of science. "Until recently," he said, "physics and chemistry were science as completely separated as natural history and physics are at the present day. During the last ten years, however, the two have been drawn closely together, by such workers for instance, as Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, who have succeeded in explaining such problems as that of chemical attraction by physical means. It is possible, I think, that the time will come when chemistry will be regarded as an important branch of physics, in much the same way as is at present the case with optics, when, in fact, such chemical problems as attraction and cohesion will have been brought into relation with simple physical laws.

"The most striking success gained by the application of purely physical methods has been the determination of the absolute weights of the atoms and molecules of which all matter is composed. During the last hundred years and more, the chemists succeeded in determining the relative weights of the atoms, that is to say, they knew that if such things as the atoms of oxygen and hydrogen existed the atom of oxygen must weigh sixteen times that of hydrogen. We have had to wait, however, for the methods of physical chemistry to enable us to determine the absolute weight of either of these atoms. Many years ago Brown showed that if a liquid contained a number of particles suspended in it these were in a continual state of agitation, darting in this direction and in that, as if they were endowed with life. The explanation of this Brownian movement. By studying it, it the liquid are like vessels borne on a stormy sea. Standing a long way off at the top of a cliff it might be impossible for one to see any movement of the waves, while a vessel might be observed in violent motion as the result of the shocks to which she was exposed. The small vessel would be more violently tossed than the large one, and so it is in case of particles subjected to Brownian movement. By studying it, it has been possible to determine the actual size of the molecules present in a liquid, and to obtain the exact 'Number of Avogadro.' Avogadro, it will be remembered, showed that if one assumed that there were N molecules of hydrogen is a gramme of hydrogen gas, there would be the same number of molecules in sixteen grammes of oxygen gas, in thirty-five and a half of chlorine gas, and so forth. That is to say, that if one takes different weights of substances corresponding to equal volumes (at the same temperature and the same pressure) they all contain the same number of molecules.

"Brownian movement has been studied from all sorts of points of view. We have found how the particles diffused, how they rotated—how they moved to and fro, their numbers in a given space fluctuated about a mean value, and by all these different methods, and by others, it has been possible for us to arrive at a number that is practically identical with the 'Number of Avogadro.' Brownian movement has enabled us to say that in a single gramme of hydrogen there are present 60 x 10,000,000, 000,000,000,000 atoms."

THE STRUCTURE OF THE SKY.

"Nor is this all, Lord Rayleigh many years ago worked it out that the blue colour of the sky could only be due to its molecular structure, and by mathematical calculations arrived at a value of the molecule of the same order as that I have given. Planck, again, by calculations based on the energy radiated from a furnace, or what is spoken of technically as black body radiation, got a similar result. Following a less direct route, Townsend, Sir J. J. Thomson, H. A. Wilson, and others determined the value of an atom of electricity; they showed that a minute droplet would carry one, two, three, or more charges or atoms of electricity. They were able to relate this simply with the atomic weight, and by a very elementary equation again reached Avogadro's number. Four or five different methods have been based by Rutherford and other workers on radio-active phenomena. It is common knowledge that the atom of radium throws out alpha particles or atoms of helium. Crookes showed that the impact of these individual helium atoms could be seen on a fluorescent screen, and Regener and Rutherford had the idea of counting the individual scintillations and measuring their electrical charge. They found that each atom of helium carried two charges or atoms of electricity. And then they devised what from the theoretical point of view was a beautifully simple experiment. starting with a particle of radium, they counted the number of helium atoms shot out from it, over solid angle in a given time. This made it an easy matter for them to calculate the total number of atoms of helium emitted in a certain time by the particle of radium. Then they allowed the radium to emit helium for a long period, and measured the gas given off in such a time as a year. In this way they were able actually to measure, as it were, one by one, the number of atoms of helium contained in a given volume of gas, and again Avogadro's number emerged from the calculation.

We have now fifteen different ways for determining the number on which the weight of the atom and the molecule depends, and most of these have been worked out during the last ten years. All of them give us the same value, and it is impossible that this should be an accidental occurance. Not only do the fifteen methods agree among themselves, but it is possible for the conditions of each of these separate methods to be varied in any number of different ways. In the Brownian method, for instance, we can vary the size of the particles, change the liquids in which they are suspended, after the temperature, and so forth. And similarly with the other methods. This, I think, shows clearly the close relations that have been established between chemistry and physics."

A MARVELLOUS COMPLEX OF FORCES.

"It is no more possible to prophesy as to what will be the every-day value of three fundamental results than it would have been for Faraday to imagine that his capital discovery of the phenomena of induction would have revolutionised industry by means of the dynamo and the motor. Man has always been keenly interested in the attempt to solve the riddle of the the structure of matter. Long ago Democritus imagined that matter was composed of atoms, but the atom was regarded as consisting of an uninteresting little block of substance, Physical chemistry has taught us that the atom is no inert structure, but a marvellous complex of forces. The work of the last ten years has shown us that, however far we push for investigations, we arrive at a wonderful complex, that the atom, in fact, has a beauty of its own comparable only with the glories of the firmament.

"As to the future of Physical Chemistry," Professor Perrin concluded, "it is difficult to prophesy. It may be, and, I think, will be, that the subject will be brought into closer relation with Biology. Hardy at Cambridge and others have shown a very remarkable resemblance existing between colloidal matter and protoplasm. Colloids under the influence of electricity tend to spread apart and reproduce with considerable fidelity what one sees in the case of protoplasm, and I think that in the course of development biologists will find it of even greater value to them to study their special problems in the light of Physical Chemistry. As a last illustration I may refer to the beautiful discoveries of J. Loeb on the artificial fertilisation of eggs, which are closely connected with the progress of Physical Chemistry."

THE LEACHWEB WATERPROOF,

THE FINEST IN INDIA

HAS ARRIVED.

LEACH & WEBORNY,

125, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Sold Everywhere

By Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*,
BOMBAB

SERVICES OF

A

RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
FREE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Hold Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P. M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,

Kalbadevi BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerv. power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use ofthis meddicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance o. its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot Kathiawar

NAVAL OIL SUPPLY.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN CONTRACT.

GOVERNMENT A SHARE-HOLDER.

A Blue-Book was published on May 25, giving particulars of the agreement between the Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, according to which, the Government is to become a shareholder in the company by investing £2,000,000 in its shares and £200,000 in its Debentures, says the "Morning Post." In an explanatory Memorandum the following account is given of the transaction. The total share capital and Debentures will be: „

	£
Existing Ordinary shares	1,000,000
Existing Preference shares	999,000
Share capital held other than by Government	1,999,000
Share capital held by Government	2,001,000
Proposed share capital	4,000,000
Existing Debentures	600,000
Debentures held by Government	199,000
Aggregate	4,799,000

The Preference Shares (6 per cent., participating to the extent of 2 per cent. in dividends after payment of 6 per cent. on Ordinary Shares) have the same voting power as Ordinary Shares. The Government will thus hold a majority of 2,000 shares votes. An option has been secured to take over existing Debentures when redeemable, viz., the 31st December, 1920. The agreement has been signed and sealed. The necessary Financial Resolution and Money Bill will be presented in order that the Government may be able to authorize immediate steps to be taken by the company to proceed with development. The agreement provides for the appointment of two *ex officio* directors by the Treasury, one of whom will represent the Admiralty. A veto over all acts of the company and its subsidiaries is conferred upon the two *ex officio* directors, with right secured to the other directors to appeal to his Majesty's Government as represented by the Treasury and the Admiralty. The capital furnished by the Government will be issued in instalments as required, and is intended to provide for such development of resources as may be necessary to secure an abundant quantity of oil for naval purposes over a term of upwards of twenty years. Purchases of oil for the Admiralty will continue to be a charge to naval votes.

THE CONCESSION.

The company's concession, it is said, may be expected to produce abundant supplies of oil. It is a very large one, with good indications of oil in many places other than those at present being worked, and existing wells have proved productive and of good durability. Some of the company's wells have been "throttled down" to keep the production within the limits of current requirements and the capacity of the existing pipe-line. The policy adopted in the development of the field has been to drill the wells only to such depth as to prove the continuity of the oil-bearing formation without actually bringing them into production. Recently one of the wells has begun to spout with great violence, with the result that this well alone yields more oil than the present pipe-line is capable of transporting.

CONTRACT'S CONDITIONS.

The supply contract will be regarded as confidential. Provision is made for the supply for a term of years on a favourable scale of price of a reasonable proportion of the total estimated annual requirements of the Admiralty on the present basis of policy of oil consumption and with due allowance for expansion. The contract is for oil only, and the Admiralty will make its own arrangements for transpot. The Admiralty has been taking moderate supplies from Persia for some time past, and is satisfied that the oil will prove to be of good quality for naval purposes. Experiments are being carried out to arrive at the most economical method of extracting oil from shale and coal. It is hoped that when the use of oil in the Service shall be so extended that it will form the major part of the fuel used, the production and commercial utilisation of oil and other products of coal and shale will have reached such a position that the oil fuel so obtained will supplement natural petroleum to a greater extent than is at present the case.

QUESTIONS OF POLICY.

The quantity of oil fuel, it is said, that is used by the Navy is only a small proportion of the world's total production of petroleum oil, but it must be remembered that not all oil products are suitable for use in naval ships, nor is there as a rule at any given moment any large quantity of suitable oil immediately available on the market, and what there is is liable, particularly at times of political stress, to large fluctuation of price. There is also the possibility of restriction of supply, whether natural or artificial, to be guarded against, and therefore, in order to place the country in a position of security as regards the supply of oil fuel, it is necessary to provide that some considerable portion of the Admiralty's annual requirements shall come from a source which shall be as free as possible from these disturbing influences. The policy of the Admiralty with regard to the provision of oil is to spread its contracts as much as possible over widely separated fields. Thus, in time of war if some areas should be closed others will remain open. But while it is not desirable to draw all our supplies from one source, it is essential that the fields over which the Government will have control shall be so developed that in times of emergency they will be able to supply at short notice any deficiencies that may arise through failure of deliveries elsewhere. By taking over such control the Admiralty is only entending the policy which has been adopted with regard to other article of prime necessity to the State in time of war, e.g., ships and munitions of war, and it is only by assuming such control that the State can effectively ensure that supplies shall always be forthcoming in times of emergency, and that the prices in such cases shall not be artificially inflated by interested producers and marketing agencies. It must also be borne in mind that foreign navies are on the road to become large consumers of oil, and that in the course of time they will be entering the market for increased quantities, and competing still more keenly with the Government for prompt supplies. This will probably have the effect of inflating prices or reducing available supplies, and for this reason alone it is necessary to make provision now to safeguard the position.

THE DANGER OF MONOPOLY.

At the present time the production and distribution of petroleum oil is fairly well distributed among a number of companies. There is, however, an evident tendency for the oilfields of the world and the marketing of their products to fall more and more under the control of a comparatively few large concerns. To a great extent this is probably unavoidable. The policy of amalgamation is founded on considerations of expediency similar to those which induce a large oil consumer to distribute orders as widely as possible, viz., greater security of supply, in order that a possible shortage in one direction may be counterbalanced by abundance elsewhere. A large consumer like the Admiralty, with the national interest of naval defence in its keeping, cannot, however, place itself in a position of dependence for vital supplies upon a few large companies whose interests are necessarily cosmopolitan and financial, although the Admiralty may properly place a reasonable portion of its contracts in the hands of such organisations, admittedly efficient, and possessing great resources. It is important and essential in naval interests to secure that at least one large British oil company shall be maintained, having independent control of considerable supplies of natural petroleum, and bound to the Government by financial and contractual obligations. Such an arrangement can hardly fail to have its effect not merely on the supplies directly so obtained, but on the terms and conditions on which the whole of the Admiralty' requirements will be met, owing to the greater independence and bargaining power thus obtained.

OTHER SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

In adddition a system has been adopted of placing forward contracts with reliable companies (including the Shale Oil Companies of Scotland) operating fields which are geographically widely separated. There will still remain a balance to be purchased according to the exigencies of the market, and in effecting such ppurches all sources of supply will be kept in view. Supplies available from the United Kingdom and other parts of the British dominions will certainly receive due consideration.

AN ADMIRALTY COMMISSION.

Following the memorandum, from which extracts are given above, comes the text of the agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and to that is appended a report from an Admiralty Commission on the Persian Oil fields. The Commission was composed as follows:—Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond J. W. Slade (Chairman); Professor John Cadman (Professor of Mining, Birmingham); E. R. Blundstone, Esq. (Geologist); J. C. Clarke, Esq., Admiralty (Secretary); and E. H. Pascoe, Esq., of the Geological Survey of India. This Commission visited Mohammerah and Kishm and report on the oil prospects of the Persian fields. Their conclusions are as follows:

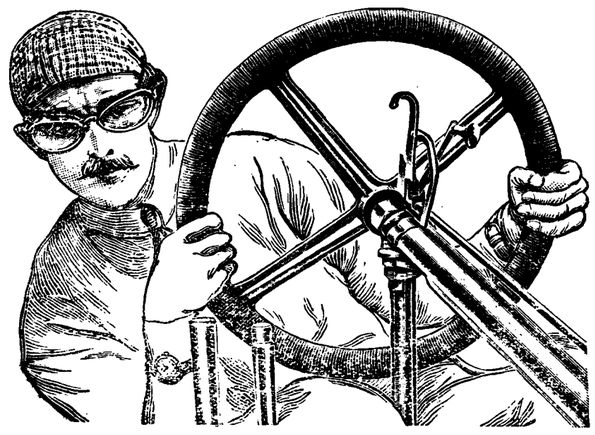
(1) We are satisfied that the company's concession is a most valuable one, and, providing no unforeseen factor intervenes, the existing field is capable, with proper development, of supplying a large proportion of the requirements of the Admiralty for a considerable period, while the whole Concession, judiciously worked, would probably safeguard the fuel supply of his Majesty's Navy.

(2) After an examination of certain districts in Persia adjacent to the Persian Gulf, we consider that the southern parts of the Concession offer reasonable prospects as petroliferous regions, and that the company should be urged to test these localities without delay. Obvious advantages would accure from the discovery of a productive field in the South, but we are none the less of opinion that even should these regions prove disappointing, ample supplies would be forthcoming from the northern fields, provided proper steps are taken to prevent their undue depletion.

(3) The company cannot adequately develop this very extensive Concession without additional capital, and we understand that the question of his Majesty's Government affording it financial support is under consideration. Should such a course be decided on, we are of opinion that it should be made a condition that Government should have a voice in the direction of the company's general policy. We would, indeed strongly recommend that such a measure of control should be obtained as to ensure:

1. The efficient supervision of the expenditure of the new capital.
2. The proper conservation of the oilfield in order that the rate of output may be carefully proportioned to the resources of the fields, so that the delivery of oil under contract to the Admiralty can be adequately safeguarded.
3. General supervision of the future development of the Concession.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.



MARCKS' STRAP WATCHES ARE A NECESSITY

IF YOU LIVE IN THE OPEN.

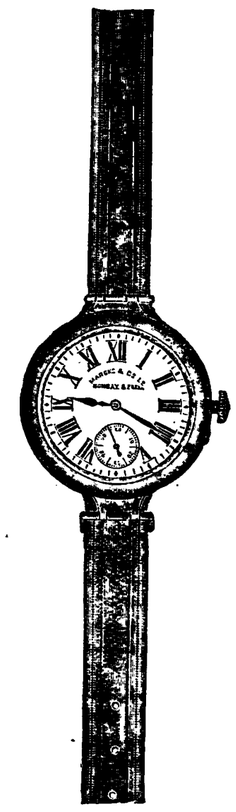
QUALITY

Is our great steadfastness. It is the principle that dominates our business. The intrinsic worth of every individual watch we sell is such as to distinguish it from the character of the average of watches that are made at a value associated with bazaar-dealing.

Watches bearing our name can only be had from ourselves and under our own guarantee.

FOR
THE DISTRICT OFFICER
THE SOLDIER
THE MOTORIST
THE SPORTSMAN
THE TRAVELLER

THEY ARE INVALUABLE AS CORRECT MARKERS OF TIME.



NICKEL—Rs. 25 Rs 32. Rs. 40.—SILVER Rs. 37/8. Rs. 47/8.
GOLD—Rs. 130. and Rs. 160.
With Luminous Figures and Hands Rs. 10. Extra.
Les- 10 pe. cent for Cash or by V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DOUBLE-WEAR GUARANTEE

MYSOCHROME

SEASON SLIPPERS

Are the ones THE PUBLIC Eventually WILL BUY.

Honest in Soles & Uppers.

Perfect in Shape & Finish.

PRICES of course RIGHT!

Proof Positive of Mysochrome's Strength

Embodied herein at Our Special Request

By THE MYSORE TANNERY, its Reputed Makers.

First Instalment of this Special Season Quality on Show at

BADRI MAHAL, MYSOCHROME'S HALL, HORNBY ROAD,

From SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co., BOMBAY.

After the stress and worry of a busy dayat the office take a dose of Stearns' Wineof Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

READY TO WEAR

FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

Paper Fingers

That Save time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line ?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

ON RESPECTABILITY.

AS APPLIED ETHICS.

Sarcasms against respectability are as common as jokes about mothers-in-law, but the strange fact about them is that they do not come from the disreputable, Most of these, says "The Times," would enjoy the privileges of respectability if they could, and submit to the condemation of the respectable without much complaint. The theoretical rebels against respectability are nearly all themselves respectable in practice. But this is not really so strange as it seems, for to those rebels respectability comes so easily that they see no reason why they should make a virtue of it, and they assume that those who do make a virtue of it have no other virtues to boast of. Indeed, it is because they do not think respectability a virtue that they have given to the word its present peculiar meaning. Respectable, in the eighteenth century, meant worthy of respect. Then it was applied to the "deserving poor," and respectability became their main virtue from the point of view of the rich. It meant that they worked hard and knew their place, and were clean, honest, and sober; in fact, that they had all the qualities which made them useful to the well-to-do. Now these qualities are virtues, no doubt, but they are virtues that one would mention in a servant rather than in a friend. No one would say that he liked a man because he was respectable; he might describe a cook or a gardener in those terms to some one who asked for their character, but he would not recommend an equal so: he would not say, "You will like So-and-so, "he is so respectable." Thus the word acquired a slightly patronizing meaning, and we speak of a respectable performance when we mean that it is painstaking but mediocre.

But respectability, applied to people rather than to their performances, has lost even this amount of slighting commendation. It means no longer a real but an imitation virtue. The respectable are those whom no one respects, not even themselves for they have not the power of respecting anything for its own sake. They practise certain virtues, perhaps, but they deserve no credit for them, since they practise them only because other people think them virtues. They have made rules for themselves in life, or rather they have not made them, but have accepted them at second hand. In a great part of their outward conduct they behave like good men, but there is nothing of the beauty or inspiration of goodness in their behaviour, because there is no passion or conviction in it. The good man pursues his own line of conduct, even though the world thinks it evil, because he himself, quick to hear the voice of conscience, knows that it is good for him. In most things he may agree with the world about what is right or wrong; but this agreement is a mere accident to him, whereas to the respectable it is the essence of virtue. To them, if the world chose to reverse the ten Commandments, the new ones would have all the prestige and authority of the have all the prestige and authority of the old. The moral commands and inhibitions are rules for them, and if anyone breaks them he must take the consequences; which means that he will no longer have the pleasure of their acquaintance, and that not because they really hate his evil-doing, but because, if they remained his friends, they might be suspected of doing likewise. Saints do not judge men much by their outward conduct, for they know that the mind is often mistranslated by that; but the respectable judge by nothing else, since their own natural conduct is everything to them, and, while they keep the rules, they never ask themselves why they do so.

ITS ESSENTIAL VIRTUES.

In our orderly society it is often possible for the prosperous to go through life without ever being tested in the essential virtues. Nothing happens to them to prove whether they are brave or cowards, whether, at a pinch, they would sacrifice themselves or some one else. They avoid the ruinous vices; but they do not know themselves—perhaps even their wives do not know—whether the high virtues are in them. Most of us are in this case, and it is well, therefore, that we should feel a general insecurity about our moral state. In our ordinary lives there is more habit than will in our decent behaviour. Would our wills act rightly and imperiously, we may ask ourselves, if we were called upon to die for a cause with the whole world reviling it, or, harder still, to live for it? That is a question which the respectable never put to themselves, if their virtue is merely respectability. For them the cause would be bad, if the world revilted it; for them sufficient for the day is the good thereof, and the policeman takes the place of the categorical imperative. That is why they irritate others no less respectable in outward conduct. For these others feel that this outward respectability is no test of themselves; they are insecure about their own virtue, and they despise the comfortable security of the respectable. Even the lost and ruined have faced the uttermost facts about themselves. They know how they sink, and how they can endure loneliness and shame. They have been tested, and it may be that to themselves there remains some pure spirit, after the test, of which they are utterly sure. But the rest of us have no right to be sure of any virtue of our own; and the more sure we are, the less we deserve the comfort of our security.

The liquidators of the Doaba Bank who were recently removed by the District Judge, Amritsar, put in a petition praying for stay of proceedings pending the hearing of their appeal against the removal order by the Chief Court. The District Judge refused to stay the proceedings and rejected the application.

DREAM HOUSES.

THE PUNCTILIOUS VERACITY OF THE AGENT.

The wearied and soured man who announced emphatically that Ananias was a house-agent may be excused an inaccuracy, says a writer in "The Times." There are very few of us who would not at some time or another most sincerely have echoed his sentiments. But in the weariness of disappointment, we have wronged the house-agent. His chief characteristic, far from being that of indifference to the truth, is one of punctilious veracity. It is that in him that tries our tempers so sorely. If only the house-agent were a little less studiously, theoretically accurate, he would be much more human, and we could regard him with a less jaundiced eye.

The house-agent has not even that saving grace of imagination with which we sometimes ironically invest him. He is not as other men, he is like some bewildering calculating machine, accurate and nothing more. It is because we, in our slack everyday habits of thought and speech, have lost our keener sense of the exact that we fall out with the house-agent in his frigid unerring phraseology.

THAT JACOBEAN RESIDENCE.

We will not realize that his business is to let houses, inanimate things of brick or stone, reception rooms, bed rooms, and usual offices—what a wide field usual offices can cover. We imagine that he exists to minister to the needs of our half-expressed aesthetic longings, to preserve for us in his official ledgers creations of thatch and climbing roses, of mellowed walls and panelled corridor. To the house-agent a wall is a wall, not a background for a spiritual colour-scheme; a roof is of tile, slate or thatch—the exact richness of the tiles' red tint is a thing beyond him. You cannot enter a half tone of red in a ledger.

And as the prospective tenant regards all house-agents as jugglers with the truth, so all house-agents must regard all prospective tenants as hopeless fools. Because for one thing the house-agent does know what he has; the tenant never knows what he, or she—certainly never if she—wants. We must come to terms with the house-agent, we must understand him better, and then we can more accurately translate his formal descriptions, and incidentally save ourselves a deal of sorrow.

First of all we must divest him of any tinge of imagination. When next we start out to view that "Capital Jacobean Residence in shady old-world garden near rail and post office," let us view it clearly through the house-agential eye. A 250-year-old cottage in a few rods of garden shaded by one tree, will answer the description. And as for rail and post office, it may stand on the side of the line and next door to the post office. It is our fault, not the house-agents, if we set out convinced that we are about to see a miniature Knole.

DREAM HOUSES AND DISILLUSIONMENT.

But we continue. The house-agent says it has so many rooms of varied description. Undoubtedly it has, he probably does not mention their dimensions; and do not let us forget that a dining room is where you dine; if you like to dine in an attic or in the kitchen that does not alter the fact. "Two staircases," says the house-agent, "most assuredly we shall find two staircases. Your dictionary will tell you that a staircase is a set of steps in a house to ascend from one storey to another. A permanent ladder in fact. And so we may continue right through the familiar jargon. It is the same with the town house. A good address can comprise a very dingy street, but we always want a good address.

The fact of the case is that we, each one of us, have an ideal house in mind and to find it we are ever willing to deceive ourselves. Any description that remotely fits the dwelling of our dreams we endeavour to materialize into that dwelling. It is not the house-agent's fault that we are disillusioned. Of course we hate him, if for nothing else on account of his priggish accuracy. It is galling to travel miles to see a dream house and find it only "as described" at the end of our journey, and outraged humanity always demands a scapegoat.

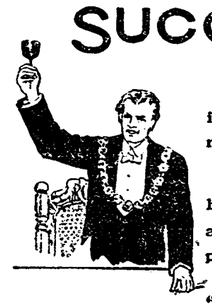
A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

One day perhaps there will arise a human house agent a fallible man not an unerring machine. He will be psychologist, artist, anti-quarry, hygeist, poet, and philosopher. We will go to him with our troubles and he will prescribe for us. He may not be very accurate, but we shall believe him as implicitly as we disbelieve his truthful prototype of to-day. He will never send us on fruitless journeys or suggest "Tudor style" when we seek real mellowed brick and stone; send orders to view stereotype stucco mansions when we ask for a small Georgian house. He will describe a staircase and a ladder as one staircase, a Jacobean residence as a lath and plaster cottage; we shall trust him, he will be our friend but—he will never succeed.

He will not have that hardness of heart, that carves his fortune for the modern house agent, to send us despairingly from pillar to post, from Bayswater to Chelsea, from Oxfordshire to Kent, until in panic or exhaustion we take the very next house that has one of the many conveniences we began by calling necessities.

At a conference held recently at Dehra Dun, the subject of turpentine industry in India was discussed, and amongst those who took part in the discussion was Mr. Kershaw, revenue secretary to the Government of India. It had been realised for some time past that the Indian turpentine industry needed an improvement, and the object of the Conference was to decide the means to be adopted to improve the industry. It was decided to standardize the production. At Bhowali in the United Provinces improved machinery of French manufacture, has been installed, while the machinery at Lahore is to be improved.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

High Class FRUIT SYRUPS

prepared by

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta

Rose, Orange, Strawberry — Lemon, Banana, Raspberry — Lime Juice Cordial and Cream Vanilla

Finest Summer Beverages.

Delicious and Cooling Drinks — Invaluable for making Cream and water Ices

Specially prepared for Athletes, Cricketers, Hockey and Football Players. Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

Obtainable from all dealers.

Agents:— NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BEFORE ARITHMETIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.

SQUIBB SQUIBB

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S FAVOURITE HAIR OIL.

KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil is composed of excellent drugs, is delightful to use, is the very essence of refinement, for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair. For preventing its falling off, for restoring it to its natural colour, for making it silky, pliant, and lustrous, and for keeping the brain cool and refreshed, no other hair oil can approach it in perfection. It has besides the most delicate and charming perfume.

For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition, and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil are received

Price Re. 1 per bottle ; v. p. p. as. 4 extra. For three bottles Rs. 2-10 ; v. p. p. annas 7 extra.

N.B.—Samples free, on receipt of half anna postage stamp.

Do Not Fail To Try It.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

155, Juma Musjid, Market,

BOMBAY.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

A practical, impossibility
changed into
an actual performance
by means of

DUNLOPS

After crossing the Australian Continent on a Valveless colonial model, Mr. P. H. Dodson betook himself to South Africa and decided to take the car to Cape Point, over "roads" which, with gradients in some parts varying between 1 in 7-5 and 1 in 5-5, had never been conquered by an automobile. South African motorists vetoed the trip as a practical impossibility, and did their utmost to dissuade Mr. Dodson from making what they considered a foredoomed, futile effort; but he persisted and succeeded in his task. The Dunlop-tyred Valveless, after overcoming staggering obstacles, was driven to the door of the lighthouse on Cape Point and returned without injury. Recounting his adventures, on his return to this country, Mr. Dodson wrote to the Dunlop Rubber Co. :—

"I used nothing but your tyres on my trip of 2,000 miles across Australia, as well as on the South African trip, and during the whole of my journeys I never touched a single tyre for any cause whatever. When I sold the cars delivery was taken with the original tyres on them, and a remark made as to the wonderful condition they were in. The size of the tyres was 815 X 105, and the weight of the car complete was about 27½ cwts."

It does not matter where they are tested, when, nor by whom, Dunlop tyres answer all calls and demonstrate their unfailing efficiency.

TRADE MARK

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.
FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY
(Registered Offices: 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.)
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Have you used the 1914 DUNLOP "V" GOLF BALL which has been received most enthusiastically on all hands.

RECESSED MARKING

DO NOT BE MISLED
AND NOTE THAT

Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, London) is THE ONLY-ONE OF THIS NAME in Bombay and NO OTHER Qualified Eye Specialist of the same name in or out of Bombay.
(THE ORIGINAL FIRM, EST. 1890.)

Eyes are examined (free of charge) to correct all Complicated Errors of Refraction by

Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor,

Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals** of **London** and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being **"a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**
STOCK :—Latest and of most perfect make
COMPETITION DEFIED.

"LU-LU" Eye Drops, a safe and a positive cure for all complaints of eyes. Re. 1.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists.
56, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite the Bombay Club, Fort.

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.

From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
183. A.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

THE GENTS' HOUSE,
HIGH GRADE

The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit
with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.
A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.
To measure from Rs 25

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
Opposite :—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co
293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HENNESSY'S
"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.
Sold by all Dealers.

ENGLISH MADE CABIN TRUNKS

Strong Compressed Fibre, Covered with Stout Green Canvas—Hard Wood Bands with Brass Protectors—

Two Strong Sliding Lever Locks—Inside Tray, Leather Bound, Solid Leather Handles.

——HAND SEWN——

30 in. Rs. 44/- 33 in. Rs. 48/- 36 in. Rs. 1/

Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock

Rs. 8/8.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL MONSOON FOOTWEAR.

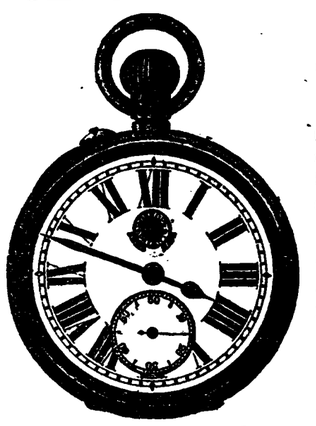
SOLID BOOT. **GUARANTEED WEAR.**

Rs. 5-8 per pair only.
These are the special Cheap lines of Boots for Monsoon in Black Leather only.
None more genuine in quality and prices
ALSO
Chappals for Gents and Children.

SUTOR & Co.
18-20, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

GENUINE ROSKOPF PATENT.

SPECIAL RAILWAY WATCH.
(Exact Size as illustrated.)



Drivers, Guards, Sportsmen, Engineers and others whose occupations necessitate durable and good time-keeping watches, will find this most suitable.

In Open-face, Nickel silver case, with thick glass on the bezel with 2nd hand, metal dome, in 1st quality jewelled, gilt movement.

Price Rs. 15 each. (Guaranteed 3 years.)

Supplied in a velvetlined box with original spare glass and spring.

Sole Agents—**Messrs. ABRECHT & Co.**
289, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS
have just unpacked
a large selection of
Beautiful Presentation Boxes of
CHOCOLATES.
Inspection invited.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.